



WEDNESDAY AUGUST 10 1983

20p

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**THE TIMES TOMORROW**

**Learning...**  
Why Procter & Gamble, long considered to be marketing wizards, are having to change their ideas.

**Reading...**  
On the Books Page, Professor Glyn Daniel recalls the bombs that missed in the Second World War.

**Writing...**  
The subject of The Times Profile, by Malcolm Bradbury, is Sir Angus Wilson, 70 tomorrow.

**Arithmetical...**  
Trade union boss Alan Sapper explains why one and one should not make two in the Labour Party leadership.

**Geography...**  
Robert Fisk reports from Syria on President Assad's view of the Middle East conflict.

**Nature study...**  
We follow the latest trail left by the Loch Ness monster.

**In preparation...**  
A detailed report of what new Prime Minister Bettino Craxi has in store for Italy.

**...for a Test**  
Preview of the third Test Match between England and New Zealand, with the series at one all.

## Gaddafi napalms Chad town

Libyan fighter-bombers resumed their assault on Chad Government positions in the desert outpost of Faya-Largeau, pounding the area with bombs and napalm, but striking mostly residential buildings and causing extensive civilian casualties

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## Smoke deaths

Two people were killed yesterday when their car was involved in collision with a lorry and a chemical tanker after burning fasten stubble formed a wall of smoke across the A19 near Thirsk, north Yorkshire.

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## TV damages

An American woman television presenter aged 37, has won £33,000 damages after losing her job because her boss thought her "too old and too unattractive"

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## Tax hits 40%

Taxes in Britain have risen more sharply than those in any other leading industrial country in the last two years. They increased from 36 to 40 per cent of the national income

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**Poll cliff-hanger**  
Nigeria's presidential election appeared to be turning into a cliff-hanger when new results showed President Shagari recouping early losses

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## Price boom

American buyers have helped to push up the prices of luxury London houses by more than 20 per cent since the autumn

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## Racing inquiry

Jockey Club officials interviewed a jockey allegedly involved in a race-fixing circle and asked the public for help in its inquiries

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## Fowler out

Andy Lloyd, the Warwickshire opening batsman, has been called into the England 12 for the third Test match against New Zealand as a replacement for Graeme Fowler

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# SDP and Liberal leaders split on candidate selection

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Clear differences have emerged at the top of the Liberal-Social Democratic Party Alliance over the way it should develop the deeper relationship agreed as an objective by Mr David Steel and Dr David Owen at their first talks soon after the general election.

The key division has come over the issue of the joint selection of parliamentary candidates by local members of both parties, which is understood to be supported by Mr Steel and opposed by Dr Owen.

Members of both parties agree that joint selection would be a logical and natural step in the way to an eventual merger, between them. Those opposed to a merger thus see it as the thin end of the wedge.

The Liberal leadership wants joint selection to be introduced in time for next June's European Assembly elections, which the Alliance regards as of crucial importance in its attempt to replace the Labour Party as the main opposition to the Government during the lifetime of the present Parliament.

The concept has already been backed, in relation to the European election, by the

start to get people used to the idea of groupings of constituencies for parliamentary elections, which would be a necessary part of the single transferable vote system of proportional representation recommended by the Alliance's joint commission on the constitution.

His proposal, however, has not been well received by the Liberal leadership, which points out that the party is very strongly constituency-based.

Merger-inclined politicians in both parties believe, however, that grassroots opinion in favour of an "organic" or phased merger may well be moving ahead of the parties' national leaderships, and expect that to be reflected both at the Council for Social Democracy conference in Salford.

In many parts of Britain close working relationships have developed between the two parties, and in some places Alliance clubs are being formed. "One day the pressure for a merger may become irresistible whatever any of us in London think," an MP said yesterday.

## Army accused of Belfast 'murder'

## Man shot dead after fracas with soldiers

From Richard Ford, Belfast



Thomas Reilly: death from a single shot

A teenager was shot dead by a soldier yesterday after a fracas with other members of an army foot patrol in West Belfast.

Within hours of Thomas Reilly's death from a single shot near his home in the Turf Lodge area there was fresh rioting after a day in which there had been a "tense" atmosphere in the strongly republican area.

A eyewitness said there had been a commotion near the heavily guarded army base on the Springfield Road and the members of the foot patrol were holding one youth by the scruff of the neck.

He said another youth ran away and he heard a soldier say to a colleague: "Shoot the bastard, shoot the bastard." As the soldier pursued the youth he told him not to shoot - but the soldier went down on one knee and as the youth turned into an alcove he fired a single shot.

Police who went to the scene within minutes of the shooting at the junction of the Whiterock and Springfield Roads were met by a crowd of hostile youths and others claiming the teenager had been murdered.

A woman who saw the youth fall said: "It was murder."

Noraid arrest, page 2

## Guatemala coup leader promises early election

From Martha Honey, Guatemala City

Rightist military commanders who carried out an efficiently executed coup on Monday quickly gained control in the capital and pledged to combat communism, hold elections and restore judicial processes.

After a night of sporadic gunfire, Guatemalans cautiously resumed their normal routines yesterday. Stores reopened and street vendors set out their colourful wares along the city's wide boulevards.

The whereabouts of ousted President Rios Montt, an erratic, born-again Protestant, who came to power in a military coup 17 months ago, remain unknown. He was last seen leaving the National Palace on Monday morning under military guard.

During brief resistance by palace guards loyal to General Rios Montt, five soldiers were reported to have been killed and 25 people, including some civilians, were injured.

Speaking from the National Palace after his swearing in on Monday afternoon, the new head of state, General Mejia Victores, aged 53, declared "the

Government would schedule a firm date for elections.

• WASHINGTON: The

United States has been told by

General Mejia that the hated

special courts are to be eliminated and that he will continue

the process of returning the

country to democratic govern-

ment. (Christopher Thomas writes).

Ortega's alert, page 4

Army wives' power, back page

Continued on back page, col 2

Report and results, page 16

## US company admits Irish oil discovery

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Gulf Oil yesterday admitted that oil had been discovered, possibly in commercial quantities, off the coast of the Irish Republic.

The American oil company announced the discovery yesterday, prompting a new wave of "oil fever" on the Dublin and London Stock Exchanges amid increasing speculation over the importance of the find.

The Irish Government attempted to play down speculation and it is likely to be months before further tests establish whether the oil is

recoverable in commercial quantities.

But already it is being suggested that the area - about 20 miles off County Waterford - could meet all the Irish Republic's oil needs for a decade.

Test drilling has shown a flow of 6,500 barrels a day from a well drilled in 240 ft of water.

Mr John Bruton, Irish Indus-

try and Energy Minister, war-

ned that high hopes could "take

too firm a grip on people's

imagination."

However, oil industry ana-

lysts were suggesting last night that the find had a good chance of proving commercial and shares in Atlantic Resources, which with Gulf and Union Oil of Ireland, has a one-third share in the block, were the centre of wild activity yesterday.

Athlone's shares, only 30 p

five months ago, hit 610p before

closing up 15p at 450p.

For the Irish Government,

which has been battling with a

deep-seated economic crisis,

the discovery of oil could be of

great significance.



# Money figures soothe the City

By Frances Williams, Economic Correspondent

Fears that the Government is contemplating tougher money and fiscal policies this autumn were allayed yesterday by publication of official figures showing a sharp slowdown in the pace of monetary growth and state borrowing last month.

Although the money supply and government spending are still running well above target, hopes are rising in the City that the Chancellor's emergency £1,000m spending cuts announced a month ago will be enough to bring them closer to plans without the need for more cuts or an increase in interest rates.

The Bank of England said yesterday that the most closely watched measure of money, sterling M3, rose by a provisional 0.75 per cent in the five weeks to mid-July, only half the 1.7 per cent surge in the June banking month.

Since February, when the present 7 to 11 per cent target period began, the money supply has grown by 14.3 per cent at an annual rate, but the slower pace of increasing in July, if continued for the remaining months, would bring M3 just inside the upper target limit.

Separate figures issued yesterday by the London clearing banks also suggest that bank lending has tailed off after a big jump in June. These calmed City worries that interest rates might have to go up to choke off excess private borrowing and keep the money supply within bounds.

When other banks are included, total lending may have amounted to about £500m last month, after soaring by £1,500m in June.

The City was also reassured by figures showing that central government borrowed only £930m in July, indicating that state finances are under better control than suggested by the £2,500m spent in borrowing the previous month.

In the first four months of the 1983-84 financial year, borrowing totalled £6,390m compared with £3,780m in the same period a year earlier and a Budget forecast for the full year of £21,480m.

But of the £2,600m increase over last year, nearly £2,000m is due to additional lending to local authorities and state industries from the national loan fund.

Much of this lending is simply a substitute for borrowing from private sources and has no net effect on public sector borrowing overall.

But there are clear signs that spending by central government has been running substantially ahead of plans, up by 9.6 per cent so far this year compared with a Budget forecast of 5.6 per cent.

This rapid growth in state spending was the main factor underlying the Chancellor's measures last month.

Business News, page 13

## Thatcher prepares to relax

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

British Rail expects to break even this year after last year's £176m loss. In the first half of this year it made a profit of £5m compared with a £81m loss last year.

Announcing the figures yesterday Sie Peter Parker, who retires next month after seven years as chairman, said, then British Rail was on an upward curve after last year's disastrous strike.

Manpower costs had been cut by £250m in a year, freight and passenger revenue were rising and the forthcoming five-year plan was able to take a more optimistic view of the future.

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# Noraid members among 65 held as riots mark internment anniversary

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Sixty-five people, including a member of the Noraid delegation and an American who was arrested in Northern Ireland yesterday after hours of rioting and petrol bombing marked the twelfth anniversary of internment.

The arrest of M Stephen Lich, aged 23, the Noraid member, led Mr Nicholas Scott, Under Secretary of State at the Northern Ireland Office to reject a request from the delegation to meet him.

Mr Scott has said he was prepared to meet Noraid because the Government had nothing to hide in its running of the province. But a statement later said that he understood a member of the group had been charged with a criminal offence in connexion with disturbances in Belfast and it would not be appropriate for him to receive Noraid.

Mr Lich, of Indianapolis, was charged with riotous behaviour after being held in the Clondard area of the city. He was remanded in custody until Thursday.

Mr Clifford Tighe, the United States Vice-Consul in Belfast, was making arrangements yesterday to visit Mr Lich in custody. But the United States Embassy in London said there was no question of its providing funds for Mr Lich's defence.

The rioting, in which five policemen were injured, affected

seven towns, including Belfast and Londonderry. It came soon after Mr Charles Rodgers, the Royal Ulster Constabulary Deputy Chief Constable, said that the Provisional IRA was in turmoil with its ranks depleted by informers, and the bungling of recent operations.

The worst affected area was west Belfast where gangs of youths made makeshift street barricades, lit bonfires with the Union Jack on top, hijacked vehicles and, for two hours, mounted a sustained attack on New Barnsley police station.

Petrol bombs, bricks, and bottles were hurled at the

security forces. Later the police described the area as "quiet".

A police inspector told Belfast magistrates as the first of those arrested appeared in court that the police had been prepared to allow the celebrations to go on unhindered as long as no attacks were made on the security forces. "It became apparent quite early on that attacks were being made, the worst at New Barnsley police station", he said.

Twenty rounds of plastic bullets were fired during the disturbances, which lasted until dawn and led to 39 arrests, including the Noraid member. Most of those held were accused of disorderly behaviour and possession of petrol bombs.

One youth, who received a six-month suspended prison sentence, had nine O levels and is studying to take A levels. Another who admitted riotous behaviour, told the magistrate that he had been "acting bravado".

In Londonderry, 20 youths put up barricades in the Bogside area before a mob of one hundred attacked business premises and the security forces.

Thirty-one plastic bullets were fired in efforts to disperse the crowd and seven people were arrested.

Elsewhere the police made 19 arrests after disturbances in Newry, Armagh, Downpatrick, Coalisland and Dungannon.

The police succeeded in persuading a supplementary benefits appeal tribunal that the law allows the full cost of external redecoration to be met, even when the individual has enough savings to pay. At present, the Department of Health and Social Security has no intention of intervening to prevent similar cases being heard.

The alliance, an umbrella group of all the main voluntary disability groups and professional bodies concerned with the handicapped, took up the case on behalf of a disabled man.

By the beginning of this year, his house was badly in need of exterior redecoration if major repairs were to be avoided. His disability meant he could not do the work himself, and he applied for help with the cost to social security officials.

The pound has already depreciated by 6 per cent this year, the review says, and a further downward shift is likely before 1984. But the appointment of Mr Nigel Lawson as Chancellor of the Exchequer is regarded as a sign that government policy will be more flexible.

"The key determinants of government policy are proving to be the maintenance of a downward pressure on public expenditure, resistance to any new appreciation of the exchange rate and pressure for low interest rates insofar as these do not precipitate a substantial fall in the exchange rate."

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of ASTMS, said yesterday at a press conference to introduce the report that rising US interest rates threatened to push up the British inflation rate even further.

The police said that he had a "European appearance", was well sun-tanned, had light-streaked curly hair, a full beard and moustache.

When first seen he was wearing a crumpled khaki or olive green anorak and trousers, or a safari suit. He wore a light coloured shirt and had a rucksack on his back.

Scotland Yard said, however, that during the morning, he may have changed. A man with a similar description was seen wearing a dark navy blue suit and the same type of khaki jacket.

Detectives also want to hear from anyone in the Hans Place area at any time on Monday last week.

**FT returns to normal production**

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The management at the Financial Times said last night that production had returned to normal after delays in restarting publication in the wake of the nine-week strike by members of the National Graphical Association (NGA).

The company confirmed that there had been health and safety objections in the machine room on Monday night which delayed the restart, but insisted that they had been overcome. A full print run of more than 200,000 copies of a 44-page newspaper with colour would be achieved today.

Talks on a new joint press room agreement with officials of the NGA and the other main print union, Sagat '82, are to begin this week. Under the terms agreed with the NGA last week, all the parties have until the end of next week to negotiate an agreement.

**Police seek skid driver in hunt for girl's killer**

Caroline Hogg's killer may have been seen with her by an angry motorist the night she disappeared.

The encounter was near the Scottish border town of Coldstream, where 11-year-old Susan Maxwell was snatched last year.

Detectives, who think the same man may have murdered five-year-old Caroline Hogg and Susan Maxwell, told yesterday's Edinburgh press conference about the encounter of July 8.

A light-blue Ford, probably a Cortina, skidded as it overtook another car and stopped alongside a Ford Escort which had been forced to stop by the skid.

**THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK 1983-84**  
is out now

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THE TIMES WEDNESDAY AUGUST 10 1983



Journey's end: A burnt-out car which was hijacked in Falls Road on Monday night.

## 600,000 could get home grants

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Up to 600,000 home owners depending on supplementary benefit could qualify for unlimited grants to meet the cost of redecorating the outside of their homes after a test case fought by the Disability Alliance.

The London clearing banks have told union leaders of 223,000 employees that Friday, December 23, will be a normal working day and the announcement has met with a storm of protest.

*Counterpoint*, the journal of the National Westminster Staff Association, reported yesterday, a flood of telephone calls and letters from trade members, a selection of which taken up the paper's entire back page.

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Detectives also want to hear from anyone in the Hans Place area at any time on Monday last week.

**Wife's pub night clues are sought**

By Peter Evans, Crime Reporter

Police seeking the missing wife of Dr Robert Jones appealed yesterday for witnesses to her last appearance in public.

Dr Jones and his wife, Diane, aged 35, drove home after an evening at the Woolpack public house in Coggeshall, Essex, on July 23. Then, according to the doctor, Mrs Jones disappeared as he parked the car.

Yesterday Det Supt Michael Ainsley asked for anyone in the Woolpack or near it on July 23 or the next day to come forward. Some reports suggest Mrs Jones was very drunk when she left. Others suggest she walked out arm-in-arm with her husband.

Mr Ainsley said: "I think some people may not come forward because they do not think they need to."

The landlord of the Woolpack, Mr Bill Hutchinson, has already told police that Mrs Jones was carried out "shouting and kicking".

The police yesterday interviewed Mrs Jones's father, Mr Sidney Walker, at his home in Tealby, Lincolnshire.

Mr Walker said he heard from her a week before she disappeared when she seemed reasonably happy. He added: "I hope she has just gone off on her own somewhere and I am sitting by the telephone waiting for it to ring."

Today divers will search the river at Bradwell, near Coggeshall, Essex.

Caroline Hogg's body was found on July 18 near Twycross, Leicestershire, only 30 miles from where Susan Maxwell was found dead.

Yesterday police described the Coldstream incident of July 8 as "significant".

Mr Hector Clark, Assistant Chief Constable of Northumbria, who heads the investigation into both murders said: "The driver of the Escort said he was particularly struck by the girl's large eyes, which were a feature of Caroline and that she appeared to be frightened."

Caroline Hogg was buried yesterday at Pierhill Cemetery, Edinburgh. The service was private, at her parents' request. The only non-family mourners were Mr Clark and Det Chief Insp John Henry.

It will be slightly more difficult to get into university this autumn because there are more applications and the number of places has been cut, according to the Universities Central Council on Admissions.

In an announcement in advance of A level results, expected about Thursday week, the council says that the numbers of applications to universities has risen by 0.5 per cent this year.

There is no central count of the number of university places, but the council estimates that admissions are likely to be 1 per cent fewer than last year's

## More compete for fewer university places

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Figures of 78,600. That is because the universities have been urged to cut numbers in line with expenditure cuts.

If a candidate has the required grades at A level he or she will automatically be accepted by the university making the offer.

Candidates who have not yet applied for a university place for this autumn can still do so through the clearing house procedure up to September 20. They will probably need good examination grades, the council says. The council's address is: PO Box 28, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire GL50 1HY.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 200; Belgium BE 400; Canada \$2,600; Denmark 100;

Finland 100; France Fr 7,000; Germany Mark 7,000; Greece Dr 100;

Iceland IS 2,000; Italy L 1,200; Japan Yen 100;

Netherlands G 1,000; Norway Kr 1,000; Portugal Esc 100;

Spain 100; Sweden SEK 100; Switzerland Fr 100;

UK £100; US \$100; USSR Rb 100; Yugoslavia Dm 100.

## Bank anger over Christmas working

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Bank staff are angry about management instructions that they must work a full day on the last trading day before Christmas this year. They may take industrial action over the issue.

The London clearing banks have told union leaders of 223,000 employees that Friday, December 23, will be a normal working day and the announcement has met with a storm of protest.

*Counterpoint*, the journal of the National Westminster Staff Association, reported yesterday, a flood of telephone calls and letters from trade members, a selection of which taken up the paper's entire back page.

For the past decade it has been customary for banks to close at noon on Christmas Eve (where it falls on a weekday) to allow staff to do last-minute shopping or go for a drink. City public houses are traditionally filled with bank workers taking more than they are accustomed to.

A less joyful view of the situation is taken by bank workers writing to the journal.

Mr C J Watson, who works in a Blackpool branch of Natwest, makes his first protest in almost 30 years of service with the bank. "Surely, if ever an action was intended to infuriate the staff this was the one" he writes.

A branch manager insists that "there has been little, if any adverse customer reaction to this traditional half-day closing", and suggests that industrial action is the only remedy to force the banks to change their mind.

That course of action will be considered by leaders of the TUC-affiliated Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU) at a meeting in mid-September.

A BIFU spokesman describes the management's move as "the half-day snatchback".

**Watching diamonds grow**

Scientists at Harwell, the atomic energy research establishment in Oxfordshire, have achieved the jeweller's dream of making diamonds grow.

The technique, which is still at an early experimental stage, involves firing carbon atoms from a high-energy particle accelerator into an existing diamond crystal. If it is heated to 800 deg C, the diamond,

which is a form of pure carbon, incorporates the new atoms in its structure.

Harwell researchers have produced enough growth to detect a ridge when a finger is rubbed against the crystal and they say that there is no reason in principle why large gem-quality stones should not be built up from tiny crystals.

## Knightsbridge tenants to fight doubled rents

Tenants in Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, west London, are to appeal against a rent officer's decision which more than doubles the rent of some of their homes, from £2,000 to £5,750 a year for one house and from £4,246 to £9,300 for another.

London and County Homes, the landlord, applied for big rent increases after it bought 31 houses in the square this year. The case was heard by the Westminster Rent Officer last month. Tenants heard at the weekend that their rents are to go up by an average of £1,500 a year.

The rents set by the Rent Officer are £3,000 to £5,000 lower than the landlords asked for in some cases. Mr Michael Duncan, of W. A. Ellis, managing agent for London and County Homes, said the company has not decided whether to appeal against the rent set.

Tenants were angry that they were not given an opportunity to buy their homes earlier this year when the freeholders, the Trevor Estate, a family trust, and Harrods, the head leaseholder, sold 31 houses in the square for £2.53m to London and County Homes, a property company and subsidiary of Standard Securities.

Tenants who have since asked about the possibility of buying their homes have been quoted a price of £160,000.

The landlord of the Woolpack, Mr Bill Hutchinson, has already told police that Mrs Jones was carried out "shouting and kicking".

The police yesterday interviewed Mrs Jones's father, Mr Sidney Walker, at his home in Tealby, Lincolnshire.

Mr Walker said he heard from her a week before she disappeared when she seemed reasonably happy. He added: "I hope she has just gone off on her own somewhere and I am sitting by the telephone waiting for it to ring."

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# Jockey interviewed after allegations of big race-fixing racket

By Richard Evans

The first of 15 jockeys allegedly involved in a race-fixing swindle was interviewed yesterday by Jockey Club security chiefs.

The rider, aged 23, who is retained by a top trainer, spent nearly four hours at the Jockey Club headquarters in Portman Square, central London, before leaving by back door.

Last night the head of Racecourse Security Services (RSS), the club's own police force, appealed to the public to help its investigation into claims that the 15 jockeys received up to £1,000 a race for fixing the results.

Mr Peter Smiles, director of RSS, said: "We have received information from several sources containing allegations about certain races. We are pursuing inquiries and are interviewing several people connected with racing."

"The proper authorities will be informed of any suspected offence, either of a criminal nature or breach of the rules



Mr Peter Smiles: Appeal for public's help.

## Coaches 'beating' British Rail

Railway watchdogs have been travelling by bus to assess the competition for inter-city travel. Their verdict is that the traditional slogan "it's quicker by train" is not always true and even the bus coffee is cheaper.

Members of the Yorkshire Area Transport Users Committee yesterday issued a report on their survey of train and coach travel. It concluded "British Rail must improve the quality of its Inter-City services if they are to combat the challenge of the coach on long-distance routes".

The committee established that the factors which influence passengers to choose train or coach were price, journey-time, comfort facilities, and personal preference.

A check on prices showed that almost all fares from Yorkshire were cheaper by coach than by train, although a new £7.50 day return from Leeds to Carlisle introduced a fortnight ago by British Rail, is 27 per cent less than the coach fare. Journey times vary with the time of day.

A comparison on 17 routes showed that on five it was

## Microcomputer designed for medical workers

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Nurses, doctors and health visitors are being wooed by British Telecom which has designed a microcomputer for the medical profession.

The system, which will be launched next spring, is called Chain (Community Health Advanced Information Network). It is being made by Acorn, the manufacturers of the BBC microcomputer.

In the coming months Merlin, British Telecom's business group, will be trying to persuade local health authorities to buy the equipment and link it to their central computer systems. Then nurses or health visitors will be able to display messages that relate to them or their patients. The system has been designed to interface with Prestel, the videotext system of British Telecom.

## All-music TV channel to start next year

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

An 11-hour music television channel is to be launched via cable in Britain next year, a consortium led by Virgin records.

The channel of popular and light music will eventually operate 24 hours a day.

The first venture of Cable Music will be an hour of popular music beamed by satellite across Europe from September 11 on Satellite television.

The satellite company is now broadcasting on the European Orbital Test Satellite (OTS) but, from next January it will use ECS-1 the new European satellite, to transmit its programmes into Britain.

Satellite Television, which is 65 per cent owned by News International, which owns *Times Newspapers*, *The Sun* and *The News of the World*, will from January 1 broadcast a channel offering a five-hour selection of news, sport, music and light entertainment.

## Golf challenge to Japan



Volkswagen has invested £500m in a new "robot factory" to manufacture the successor to its best-selling golf range (above). It is claimed to be the first factory in Europe to challenge Japan's leadership in automated car production. (Our Motoring Correspondent)

The West German company appears to have made a great improvement in the final assembly stage, where until now it has proved impossible to develop robots capable of performing the hundreds of intricate movements necessary to install equipment and trim.

The new Golf is on a par with the Ford Sierra as one of the most aerodynamically efficient cars in production. It is also longer and wider, which has enabled the company to increase the space for back-seat passengers and luggage.

Petrol consumption for its new 1.3 litre engine is 20 per cent better than the 1.1 litre unit it replaces.

The new Golf will not be on sale in Britain until March, although it will be available in Germany in the autumn.

## Pensioners go to college

By Lucy Hedges, Education Correspondent

Old and retired people are flocking to join 24-year groups in London to study art, English, history, French, psychology, and politics at the new University of the Third Age (U3A). The 260 members who are responsible for their own teaching and learning, do not receive degrees.

"Our use of the word university is not that of current usage", Dr Sidney Jones,

## US buyers top luxury homes list in London

By Baron Phillips  
Property Correspondent

American expatriates have replaced Arabs as the main buyers of luxury homes in London, and have helped to push that market up by at least fifth since last autumn, according to a leading estate agent.

Mr Nicholas Couper, a partner in the firm Savills, said yesterday: "The prime reason must, of course, be the return of confidence in the London Stock Exchange, which has increased some 30 per cent in the same period, and the general increase in confidence on the economic front, although this is still somewhat fragile."

The allegations come after an investigation by *The Star* which was passed on to the Jockey Club. A club spokesman said yesterday: "They were being treated extremely seriously."

If any of the jockeys are found to have fixed races the penalty is likely to be life disqualification from riding as well as criminal proceedings.

At the top end of the market, roughly anything over £250,000, foreign buyers have kept estate agents busy and prices buoyant over the past 10 months.

Last autumn the market was dominated by buyers from the Middle East, West Africa (Nigeria in particular), and the Far East, especially Hongkong and Singapore.

The steady weakening of sterling against the dollar has tempted leading United States banks and financial institutions to buy homes for their executives rather than rent houses and flats, which can cost anything between £1,000 and £2,000 a week.

Six rival business microcomputers will be running the same repetitive program, sorting and recording large amounts of data, under the scrutiny of referees who will count the number of times each machine breaks down and the number of times the program is completed.

The event was sponsored by Micro Networks, British distributor of the Japanese-made Samurais S-16, in an attempt to prove its superior reliability.

According to the company, only four other manufacturers or distributors accepted the challenge to race against the Samurais: two foreign companies (Olivetti of Italy and Wang of the United States) and two British (Comart and LSI).

## Open verdict on bridge fall man

An open verdict was returned yesterday on Mr Graham Wood, a solicitor, who fell 200 feet from the Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol last Wednesday.

Mr Donald Hawkins, the city coroner, said that he was not satisfied that Mr Wood, aged 35, who had been practising at Gillingham, Dorset, had intended to take his life. Mr Wood died from multiple injuries.

## Passengers hurt in bus smash

Four passengers were treated for shock yesterday after a bus driver took a wrong turn and jammed his double-decker under a low railway bridge in Glebe Street, Stoke-on-Trent. The impact ripped off two-thirds of the upper deck.

## Cat cleared

Veterinary surgeons are sure that a cat brought into Britain from Holland and now in quarantine at Penrith, Cumbria, does not have rabies, the Ministry of Agriculture said yesterday.

Acorn which won the contract on open tender, has manufactured more than 140,000 BBC microcomputers. This month it will launch a new home computer, the Electron, which is expected to sell for about £200.



On view: A portrait of the Prince of Wales by Ben Rubbra, one of 60 contemporary portraits on exhibition until August 26 at the King Street Galleries in south-west London (Photograph: David Cairns).

## Treasure man's £500,000 luck

The man largely responsible for recovering the treasure chests from the Flying Dutchman, which sank off the Dutch coast during a storm in 1735, said yesterday: "It was an incredible piece of luck".

Mr John Rose, aged 38, a businessman, diver, and sailor, returned home to Marlow, Essex, yesterday after five years of

wine, red and white, 250 years old. I tried some of it. I expected it to be horrifying, but although it could not be classed among the great chateau wines of France it was, amazingly, perfectly drinkable.

Mr Rose said that he and his partners had invested "a considerable sum" in the treasure.

"There were sealed bottles of

wine, red and white, 250 years old. I tried some of it. I expected it to be horrifying, but although it could not be classed among the great chateau wines of France it was, amazingly, perfectly drinkable.

Mr Rose said that he and his partners had invested "a con-

## Callers to Met Office 'should pay £3'

By Clive Cookson  
Technology Correspondent

The Meteorological Office should charge the public £3 for every telephone call to a forecasters at a weather centre, a government report recommends. Such calls are free at present.

A joint team from the Management and Personnel Office and the Ministry of Defence has reviewed the Meteorological Office as part of the government efficiency programme.

The report praises the Meteorological Office's services and its international pre-eminence but says users must contribute much more to the programme.

Answering 1,500,000 telephone calls a year from the public costs £5.2m, the report estimates. Every weather centre has a listed number giving direct access to a forecaster, and meteorological staff at many airfields, when available, also give free forecasts to callers.

Businesses are supposed to subscribe to the Meteorological Office's paying services, but about half of the free calls are for business purposes - the service is abused, for example, by builders posing as ordinary members of the public.

The report says most public needs could be met by the recorded forecasts on the Automatic Telephone Weather Service or through radio and television bulletins.

Under the scheme proposed, a caller would give the forecaster his name and address, and a standard invoice would be mailed to him. Chasing unpaid debts would be uneconomic, the report concedes, and the system would rely on the honour of its customers.

The West German weather service successfully operates a similar system, charging callers 10 marks each.

Leading article, page 9



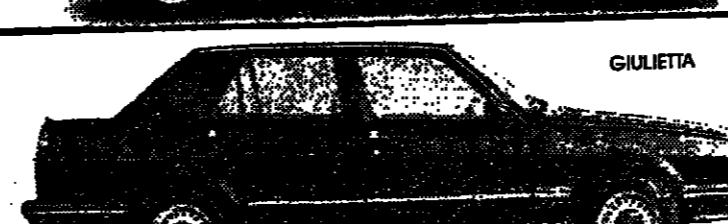
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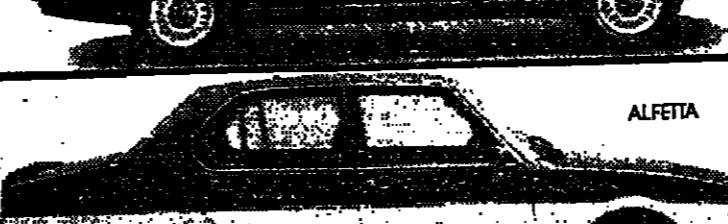
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## Libyan warplanes pound Chad desert post with bombs and napalm

Ndjamena (AP) - Two Soviet-built fighter bombers of the Libyan Air Force resumed intensive attacks on Chad Government positions in and around Faya-Largeau shortly after dawn yesterday.

Mr Sumaila Mahamat, the information Minister, said that the Libyans dropped 500lb fragmentation and napalm bombs on the desert outpost 500 miles north of Ndjamena, the capital, again striking mostly residential areas and causing extensive civilian casualties.

Mr Sumaila said several hundred of Faya-Largeau's 7,000 civilian inhabitants had died in almost continuous Libyan air attacks since government forces recaptured the oasis from Libyan-backed rebels on July 30.

The Libyan attacks resumed on Monday after a weekend lull. Mr Sumaila said the Libyans swooped over the oasis in three separate waves during the day but caused only insignificant damage to government positions.

Western diplomatic sources, requesting anonymity, said intelligence reports confirmed heavy Libyan air attacks on Faya-Largeau on Monday and Tuesday.

Libya has reportedly denied that its Air Force or ground forces are involved in the fighting in Chad, although it recognizes the rebels as Chad's "only legitimate government".

The Chadians presented a Libyan air force major shot down over Faya-Largeau to reporters and diplomats on Monday, and several of the diplomats said he was undoubtedly genuine.

However, Libya maintains the pilot has been a prisoner of President Hissene Habré for

two years before he seized power - and was captured when Libya sent troops to Chad to back up the then government of President Goukouni Oueddeï, who leads the insurgents in the north.

M. Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, and M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, have both said recently that France will help Chad only within the framework of the 1976 military assistance agreement that permits France to provide material but not men. However the accord does not bar France from sending troops if requested by the Chad Government.

President Habré is reported to have accused Paris of withholding support because of the influence of "pro-Libyan lobbyists", and named them as M Guy Penne, President Mitterrand's adviser on African Affairs, and M Guy George, France's Ambassador in Algiers.

The Algerian Government has called on Chad and Libya to submit their differences to the Organisation of African Unity but President Habré is reported to have said that the "pro-Libyan lobbyists" were thinking in commercial terms and ignoring Libyan aggression.

• WASHINGTON: President Reagan has told Congress that the two US airborne warning and control system (Awacs) surveillance aircraft sent to Sudan had been deployed there for a "limited" but undefined period to support Chad in its escalating fight against "Libyan aggression" (Mohsin Ali writes).

The President said in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on Monday that the two unarmed Awacs and one F15 (Eagle) all-weather fighter aircraft, with air and ground logistical support forces had begun to arrive in Sudan on Sunday.

## Arabs flee from prison camp

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The Israeli Army captured 10 out of 14 prisoners who broke out of the Ansar prison camp in southern Lebanon yesterday through what an Israeli spokesman described as "a hole in the fence".

Throughout the day, Israeli troops had been searching the wadi and wooded slopes around the camp - which perches on a bare hilltop south-east of Sidon - in an attempt to find the men.

An Israeli military spokesman failed to identify them or to say whether they were Palestinian or Lebanese. At Ansar, the Israelis are holding about 5,000 men, who do not

have prisoner-of-war status and who, the Israelis believe, may have been involved in the Palestine Liberation Organization. For much of the early hours yesterday, helicopters dropped flares over the camp, apparently in order to prevent further escapes.

Meanwhile in Beirut, the Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio announced that the Lebanese Government might suspend the American-sponsored troop withdrawal agreement with Israel because of the latter's failure to give a timetable for the total pull-back of its forces from the country.

The radio station - which represents the views of President Amin Gemayel's Phalange party colleagues but does not necessarily reflect government thinking - said that while the security clauses in the agreement would remain valid, the rest of the pact, which includes assurances on mutual trade and communications, might be suspended.

This, the radio station claimed, might help break the deadlock on the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. This apparent reference to Syria's refusal to withdraw came as Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's envoy was flying back to Beirut

from a meeting with the Israeli prime minister in Tel Aviv.

Three coastguard vessels are continuing to spray tons of dispersant on the huge slick but much of the oil has now emulsified and is impervious to the chemicals. A south-easterly wind is, however, continuing to push the slick slowly away from the coast and marine life and seabird breeding grounds.

Mr McLean has given up hope of reaching his home port of Falmouth. He sailed from St Johns, Newfoundland on June 8 making for Falmouth in his 7ft 9in boat, the Giltspur, but was driven far off his course by strong winds.

Mr McLean was in daily radio contact with Newfoundland during the crossing, and early last week he made contact with a ham radio operator in West Germany saying he could not make the English coast.

The Portuguese naval authorities have been alerted to the presence of Mr McLean in Portuguese waters and have advised all ships in the area to be on the lookout for him, but no formal sea search has been launched as he has not requested aid.

This is Mr McLean's second Atlantic crossing. In his first he sailed from the Giltspur across the Atlantic and set a record for the smallest boat only to have the record broken two weeks later by Bill Dunlop of the United States. Mr McLean then lopped 62 centimetres off the Giltspur and set sail again.

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## Nigeria poll turns into cliff-hanger as Shagari recovers losses

Lagos (Reuters) - Nigeria's presidential election yesterday appeared to be turning into a cliff-hanger when a second batch of results showed President Shehu Shagari scoring some handsome gains to offset early losses.

With only six state results out of 19 declared it was still too early to predict the outcome, but a seesaw battle was clearly under way and excited Nigerians stayed close to their radios to pick up the latest developments.

In the first two results announced just after midnight, President Shagari, of the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN), saw his main rival, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN), making inroads into his support.

But the latest batch of results showed President Shagari turning the tables on Chief Awolowo by snapping up 20 per cent in Ondo state, one of four western states dominated by the Yoruba tribe, the backbone of the UPN.

In the 1979 election, which ended 13 years of military rule, Mr Shagari managed to win only 4 per cent of the Ondo vote.

In Bauchi state, Mr Shagari picked up 1.5 million votes, adding 20 per cent to his 62.5 per cent share of the poll he won in 1979. He also won over-

whelmingly in Abuja, the projected new national capital, where he took 127,000 votes against only 4,000 from nearest rival.

Bauchi compensated for the 1.2 million votes which Chief Awolowo won in his home state of Ondo, but the UPN leader also managed to win 1.4 million votes in Ogun, despite dropping 17 per cent from his 1979 share.

According to incomplete returns, Chief Awolowo was also doing well in Bendel state, to the east of Lagos, where the NPN had hopes of a majority, and in Cross River, where the UPN had been expected to gain after a squabble within the NPN leadership.

In Lagos, another Awolowo stronghold, the UPN won 1.4 million votes, over 83 per cent, while President Shagari marginally increased his share to 7.7 per cent.

The President also lost support in Niger state, dropping about 11 per cent. Here it was the candidate of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), Mr Namidi Azikiwe, who gained, but there were no signs that his challenge to the two leading contenders would be serious.

According to sources at the Federal Electoral Commission (Fedecon), Mr Shagari was doing much better than expected in the eastern states of Imo and Anambra, the NPP strongholds reported from Sokoto state, Mr Shagari's home, in the northwest, that members of three parties, including the UPN and the NPP, had withdrawn their observers from the count in protest against the conduct of the election there.

GNPP officials said Mr Ibrahim had started a court action against Fedecon but could give no more details.

They could not explain why the GNPP, alone of the six parties contesting the elections, was not endorsing the Fedecon announcements. Fedecon officials said they had no comment.

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and the heartland of Mr Azikiwe's Ibo tribe.

Mr Azikiwe is one of two candidates who have filed legal actions against Fedecon's handling of the election, claiming widespread malpractices.

The Fedecon chairman, Mr Victor Ovie-Whiskey, said the NPP suit was not in the proper legal form, but he had launched an investigation into the allegations and promised justice would be done if they were found to be justified.

The other candidate who has complained is Mr Wazir Ibrahim, candidate of the Great Nigerian People's Party (GNPP), which has had big internal splits and lost ground in nearly all the results declared so far.

GNPP officials said Mr Ibrahim had started a court action against Fedecon but could give no more details.

They could not explain why the GNPP, alone of the six parties contesting the elections, was not endorsing the Fedecon announcements. Fedecon officials said they had no comment.

The News Agency of Nigeria reported from Sokoto state, Mr Shagari's home, in the northwest, that members of three parties, including the UPN and the NPP, had withdrawn their observers from the count in protest against the conduct of the election there.

Smyslov was to play Zoltan Ribli off Hungary in Abu Dhabi.

The Soviet authorities withdrew from both games, protesting that the Pasadena match should have been staged in Rotterdam and that Abu Dhabi was hot for chess.

Chess sources said that Soviet officials objected to Soviet players facing Korchnoi, who defected from Russia in 1975, and had doubts about security arrangements for Kasparov in Pasadena, which is closed to Russian diplomats.

Kasparov, who is aged 20, did not travel to Moscow last weekend as expected but remained at his home in Baku, in Azerbaijan. Contacted by telephone he said he did not believe that Anatoli Karpov, the reigning world champion, would recognise the validity of Fide's action or agree to meet either Korchnoi or Ribli to contest the championship.

Asked if the crisis in world chess caused by the Soviet withdrawal could be resolved, Kasparov replied that this was "only the beginning".

In a statement issued by Tass, Kasparov said the decision to

award the Pasadena semi-final to Korchnoi "ran counter to the interest of chess". He appealed to Kide to reconsider the matter.

In a separate statement, the Soviet Chess Federation said Mr Floriano Camponanes, Fide's President, had acted unlawfully and had staged "an unworthy farce" at Pasadena. The Soviet federation said it would raise the matter at the next Fide congress in October and demand that the decision by Mr Camponanes should be reversed.

There were fears in the Vatican that Mr Milingo's case could have serious repercussions in Zambia and among Africa's 50 million Catholics. The church's membership is growing faster on this continent than anywhere else, but it has been forced to deal with the problem of how much local culture to allow into religious services.

The Vatican announced at the weekend that Mr Milingo, ordered to Rome 16 months ago for medical tests, had resigned to take a post as a special delegate to the pontifical commission for migration and tourism.

## Black anger at removal of Zambian archbishop

Lusaka (AP) - Some Zambian Roman Catholics say the apparent forced resignation of Mgr Emmanuel Milingo, the Archbishop of Lusaka, proves the church remains totally in the control of whites.

"This has proved clearly that it is a white man's church where the voice of the black man will never be heard", Mr Clemens Lewis, a Zambian Catholic said.

Interviews with about 10 other Catholics showed that nearly all were disappointed that Mgr Milingo, who had been criticized for faith healing with witchdoctor overtones, had resigned. But there was no immediate evidence of any organized effort to break with the Vatican, as some Zambian Catholics had previously threatened.

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## Seychelles' dashed dreams

### Tourist industry hit by political fears

*The Seychelles' single official party won another term unchallenged in this week's Assembly elections. LESLIE PLUMMER, recently in Victoria, looks at why after six years in power, economic success continues to elude the Government.*

The Seychelles came as a shock to the British bank manager after two other postings in Africa.

"Those were basket countries. This is not. The leaders here are honourable people. They tell you what they are going to do, and then they do it. They keep agreements - they even pay back types of development loans which most governments never repay," he said.

In the socialist Government's view, too many Seychellois still sit under palm trees drinking toddy, but fundamentally the Seychelles, free of many intricate Third World problems, works.

Administration is smooth, people make decisions and President Albert René, who seized power in 1977 promising corruption-free government, has kept his promise.

The grey marble flooring on one official's business establishment may resemble uncannily the facade on the new Central Bank building, but as a whole

fearing that its children will end up not at Oxford but at a North Korean Poly.

Unsure of the Government's intentions, one of the worst affected sectors has been the crucial tourist industry. Accounting for 70 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings and 40 per cent of gross domestic product, this motor of development in the Seychelles has consistently faltered since the 1979 peak of 78,000 visitors. The number had plunged to 47,000 by last year reducing hotel occupancy to 38 per cent.

"At first the Government said: 'Tourism is the butter on our bread'. Now they see it is the bread", one hotelier said. A strong Government drive has brought a 17 per cent increase in arrivals in the first six months of this year, but with a bigger package-tour element the resulting revenue is 10 per cent below the 1982 level.

Political uncertainty has taken its toll on tourism, but so have high prices, with tourists often paying four-star rates for two-star or three-star service.

The Government blames

managements for failing to train staff, and management blames the Government's full employment policy for foisting too many unqualified people into hotel service.

A government ceiling on hotel prices, now in its third year, has sent hotel capital running elsewhere for higher returns, leaving the Government to take over many hotels.

Overspending in the public service and security forces also takes its toll on the Government itself. To meet commitments at home, government borrowing from the Central Bank has increased sharply - from £2.8m in early 1982 to £6.1m in early 1983 - while the tourist slump has reduced foreign-exchange reserves to six weeks' supply.

The search for public funds has brought new income and trade taxes which together provide half the Government's revenue.

Ministers hope that improved tourism will give them breathing space to improve the country's grim export problems. But offshore oil exploration by Amoco and dreams of metallic nodules on the sea bed will take years to realize.

Meanwhile, the value and volume of copra, the main export, has dropped drastically, and high-technology fishing projects by European advisers have yet to succeed. Partly because Seychellois fishermen dislike staying at sea overnight.

"The priority is to slow consumption while we build tourism," Mr Guy Morel, Principal Secretary for Finance and Industry, told *The Times*. Indeed, imports early this year were down 30 per cent on early 1982. "But people will not accept this for long. Education and the lifestyle of tourists have given them expectations," he said.

Economic prospects are far from bright, however. Social programmes and wage increases of between 50 and 100 per cent in most sectors since 1977 are stretching public revenue to the danger line during a period of recession.

Compounding this, increased government intervention in an economy which is still mixed, has disturbed local and foreign private business interests, as has a continuing government programme of compulsory land acquisitions paid not in cash but in Seychelles bonds.

A brain drain of 1,600 emigrants a year continues, prompted partly by educational decline under the new state system which is tied to a policy of Third World cooperation that leaves the middle class

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"There are probably some insurance policies", but by and large this is a very clean operation. Aid is spent quickly and efficiently on projects as agreed, and American experts said.

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## SPECTRUM

The bias of Britain's doctors is curative, but holistic forms of therapy are in demand and this concluding article asks why they should not be provided by the medical profession

# Time to shake the medicine

By Ruth West and Brian Inglis

Health care cannot be equated with illness care. That is the lesson taught by experience under the National Health Service, and it is the main reason why alternative therapies are in fashion and likely to thrive.

The NHS is a marvellous concept. When brought into being it was, understandably, entrusted to the control of the medical profession. But the medical profession by custom, training and attitude is oriented towards the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Disease has been thought of as something caused by external agents. The assumption has been that those it struck were not in any way responsible. This simplistic interpretation has now been overturned, largely by epidemiological research which has revealed that psycho-social components - poor diet, lack of exercise, smoking, drinking and stress - are by far the main cause of illness.

The hospital-based training of doctors leaves them ill-equipped to deal with psycho-social disorders. Although a growing number of general practitioners and a handful of consultants, are striving to impress upon their colleagues the need to reorient theory and practice, inevitably the public has begun to drift away from the medical establishment.

The consequence is a greater attention to physical fitness, health foods and dietary supplements. And in increasing numbers, people are turning to alternative medicine.

There are probably fewer than 3,000 practitioners of alternative medicine in Britain. That number excludes an estimated 20,000 healers (the term "faith healer" is now frowned upon: "spiritual" or "psychic" are sometimes used), and also excludes perhaps 6,000 men and women who provide a variety of treatments with very little training.

The demand for alternative medicine has been documented by Stephen Fulder and Robin Monroe in *The Status of Complementary Medicine in the UK* (1981). The sample they took showed that consultations with alternative therapists have been increasing at the rate of between 10 and 15 per cent a year.

There has also been a striking increase in the number and quality of applicants for places in training schools. One three-year course for the Alexander technique has a waiting list of 100, to fill only 32 places. A four-year osteopathy course reflects a growing trend for school leavers to choose alternative medicine as a career: many of its 100 students are only 18 years old.

The time is coming when the decision will need to be taken whether alternative therapists should be brought into the NHS, and if so, how.

The chief obstacle is the continuing hostility of the medical establishment. There are small signs that the hostility may be breaking down at the level of general practice, helped by the decision of the General Medical Council in the 1970s to rescind the ban on doctors referring patients to medically unqualified practitioners. The more enlightened GPs have realized how useful it is to have an osteopath or acupuncturist nearby to take difficult patients off their backs.

The setting up this year of the British Holistic Medical Association offers the prospect of an organization in which both sides could take part. The group is to hold its inaugural conference September 24 and 25.

One stock argument against alternative therapy caution that doctors should wait until controlled experiments have demonstrated that such therapy is more effective than conventional treatment.



Admittedly, few such experiments have been held, because the funds have not been made available to make them possible. Where they have been held, the results have often been impressive.

An example is chiropractic to treat back injuries. Yet the recommendation of the Cochrane committee that there should be further experiments with back pain cases has been largely ignored.

Some small-scale research projects in other fields have produced promising results: with homeopathy for arthritis, meditation for high blood pressure, acupuncture for pain relief, and herbs for migraine.

A second stock argument is that alternative therapists are inadequately trained and may make disastrous errors in diagnosis and treatment.

The irony of this contention is that the overwhelming majority of patients who go to alternative therapists have first been told by doctors that there is nothing wrong with them. The criticism against lack of training may once have been valid, but alternative

medicine schools now set a very much higher standard than they did 10 years ago.

The Polytechnic of Central London now offers a degree course to students of alternative medicine. Critics contend it is not entirely suitable. Yet it could serve as a pre-clinical degree. And, it does have the advantage that those enrolling for it would naturally qualify for a grant.

A third argument is that alternative therapies are disorganized, often with rival schools and groups. If they want recognition, says the argument, they must first put their house in order, and then apply to become one of the Professions Supplementary to Medicine.

Internal divisions have indeed been a problem. But there is a new spirit of cooperation, and it would not be so difficult now for all trained osteopaths, for example, to be represented by a single organization instead of four or five. They and their patients, would welcome a recognized means of registering qualified practitioners.

Whether they would want to join the PMS, is doubtful. If they joined, alternative therapists would be expected to treat only those patients referred to them by a doctor, and therapists would certainly jib at this. In any case, many of them are now so much better financially than the physiotherapists, chiropodists and others in the PMS that they would prefer to stay out of it.

A new difficulty has arisen, too, in that more and more practitioners are diversifying. After training in acupuncture, the therapist may take courses in herbal medicine, homeopathy and relaxation techniques, on the holistic principle that they can then give patients whatever type of treatment best suits their needs.

In a sense, alternative therapists are moving in the direction of general practice for specialist organizations to apply for admission to PMS would hardly be appropriate. A more sensible approach would be to recognize therapists who have qualified through certain training courses, without putting them into compartments.

One other argument of a different sort is now being put forward: if the public demands alternative therapies, and if they are found to be effective, why should they not be provided by members of the medical profession?

The snag here is that the bias of doctors is curative rather than "caring", symptom-banishing rather than holistic. And as education is controlled by the medical establishment, training is unlikely to change.

Doctors can, and increasingly do, take courses in one or another of the therapies. But the onus is on them whether they learn the bare basics of a therapy or follow a professional training course of one to two years. This is hardly a decision to be left up to the individual doctor. Training should be in depth training. In China, acupuncture is looked upon as a system of medicine in its own right, to be practised by doctors alongside western medicine, but only after they have undergone a two-year "conversion" training. It is perhaps not surprising that the only fatality to be reported recently as a result of acupuncture was of a patient being treated by a general practitioner.

There is little prospect in the immediate future of the alternative therapist being brought into the NHS. The Department of Health has little stomach for a confrontation with the medical establishments. Chancellors of the exchequer, whatever their party, would not relish the expenditure.

Nevertheless, if the public continues to switch to alternative therapists, pressure is bound to grow to give them some formal status within the NHS. One interim suggestion for obtaining their services under the NHS is that they be paid by the Family Practitioners' Committees, the bodies responsible for paying 70 per cent of GP receptionists' salaries, and which pays "item of service" fees for vaccinations and the like.

The most likely outcome, though, will be a stall in the form of a commission of inquiry. The last royal Commission on the NHS took evidence on alternative medicine, but failed to include it in its report.

The BMS's Board of Science has just set up a group to investigate alternative therapies. Its terms have not yet been defined and it has only six months to produce its report. Any investigation of medical alternatives from such a source is unlikely to inspire confidence or trust.

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**moreover...**  
Miles Kington

Dreams  
in  
The Sun

World Exclusive: Interview with editor of *The Sun*

Ashamed, distraught, a bit hung over. That's how the editor of *The Sun*, lovely 29-year-old Bernard Distemper, feels this morning, as the echoes of his Falkland adventure reverberate around the world. Single-handed, he attempted to interview someone who was not even there and though he failed in the attempt he thinks someone will succeed in getting away with it one day.

And now, head hung low, the famous ordeal still visible in his shaking hand and trembling dark glasses, how does he feel about it all?

"Tired. Very, very tired. But, above all, elated at the lovely publicity. That's how I feel this morning. Brian," he told me in the simple office marked "KEEP OUT" where all comers are welcome. "This has cost me a lot of money. I won't deny that. But every penny of it has been worth it. I'd try and cross the Atlantic again tomorrow, if I had the chance."

The editor of *The Sun*, dark-eyed, vivacious Barney Xerox, 35, has not, of course, been trying to cross the Atlantic. But truth has never been the prime consideration for him. As the editor of a popular newspaper, he has always aimed higher than that. He has a dream. A dream, perhaps, only he can fulfil.

"I have a dream, Brian," he confided in me, as he thoughtfully broached the third gin and tonic of the morning. "A dream which perhaps only I can fulfil. The perfect interview. An interview in which interviewer, interviewee and tape recorder somehow merged into one tremendous unity. Either that or into a very big cheque."

"Not that money has meant anything to me. I have always run for the sheer joy of running. Not a penny have I made out of it. And now that my drinker's elbow seems to have put paid to my trip to Helsinki, I have to face the prospect that I may never run again. But they have been good years and I am proud to retire as world record holder."

Sometimes, as he bows low over the letter from Rupert Murdoch marked: "Very Confidential and Extremely Furious", it seems that Barney lives in a world of his own. It is almost as if I am not there and as if he is hearing voices to which he is forced to reply. A man of vision, undoubtedly, but living dangerously near to the edge of sanity.

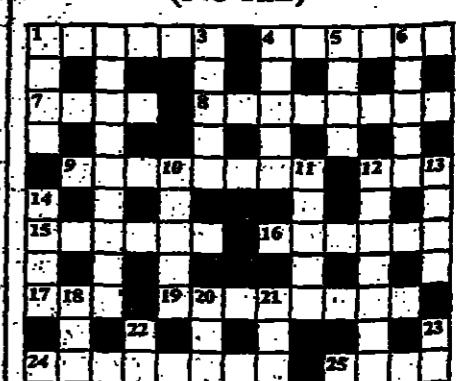
"There is talk of me resigning", he says suddenly. "Nonsense, rubbish. That is what I call it. I am not the sort of woman who would let a small eye operation come between me and leading the readers of *The Sun* into a world of prosperity and endless Bingo. Tell them from me that I am their leader and they shall have no other leader but me."

Almost without realizing it, he lifts my gin and tonic and finishes it. What sort of a man is he, this Bertram Simpkins, aged 16, who for the last few days has been living through the sort of hell that only one of the 3,000 surviving ex-editors of the *Daily Express* could comprehend?

"What sort of a man am I?" he muses, taking his own pulse and signing a large cheque to himself. "What sort of a man could have lived through the sort of hell that only an actor in *Coronation Street* could comprehend? I have always been a happy family man, Brian. There have been times during the last fortnight when I have seriously considered suicide, but at the last moment I have always thought to myself: The money is just not good enough. That's the sort of man I am. If you could just let yourself out, Brian, and not come back to me, you've got some more money, I'd be very grateful."

And as I tiptoe out, I reflect that not once during the entire interview has he got my name right. But he has called me by the name that seems right to him. That is the sort of man he is.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 122)



From S. J. Vincent, sugar researcher for Woodhouse, Drake & Carey (Sugar) Ltd, London

The research programmes cited by Barbara Griggs are at best misleading and on the whole dubious, smacking of desperation and based on dubious circumstantial evidence.

Researchers for many years apparently have been looking for possible links between diet and the growth in violent crime, with recent interest being focused on hypoglycaemia or low blood sugar. In particular, white sugar is given as the main object for attack.

The article states that the ingestion of refined sugar causes the body to lose control of its blood level - it "rocks" the blood chemistry into a state of hypoglycaemia, which results in sudden bursts of "anti-social behaviour", "mood changes", "fatigue and irritability".

White sugar, when digested, is broken down into monosaccharides glucose and fructose, which are then absorbed into the bloodstream and are metabolized by cells for energy. Any excess is converted in the liver to glycogen or may be converted to fat for storage. The pancreas secretes insulin which lowers the blood sugar level. Normally, the body is in an equilibrium and the ingestion of sucrose in its disaccharide form presents no great changes in the body chemistry. The great rebounding and plummets in blood sugar levels described in *The Times* occur only where the body cannot regulate these changes properly, e.g. in the case of diabetes.

**SOLUTION TO No 121**  
ACROSS: 1. Curlew 5 So to 8 Noisy 9 Nigella 10 foot 12 Trot 15 Divisible 18 Evil 19 Polymath 22 Knobcap 23 Choir 24 Coat 25 Rain 27 Two 3 Fly 4 Windwhisper 5 Sigh 6 Square 7 Kath 10 Act 12 Five 14 Okey 15 Drive in 16 Beck 17 Corpse 20 About 21 Scot 23 Cur



Photograph courtesy of UNHCR

**The more we starve  
this woman of help  
the more we feed  
the problem**

Already many people have died in the Ethiopian Famine Disaster. Now over a million people, like the woman in the picture, are victims of one of the most crippling droughts on record. Without help, many more will die from malnutrition and other related diseases. Your donations are urgently needed to help provide food, medical equipment and other essential supplies, to bring relief to the starving. Please help today, because for some, tomorrow may be too late.

Send all donations to:  
The Red Cross, the Rt Hon Lord Maybury-King  
Room T001, Freepost 30, London W1E 7JZ.  
(no stamp needed)

**Help the Aged**

Room T001, Freepost 30, London W1E 7JZ.

From Miss Pauline Asher,  
Teddington, Middlesex  
Clinical ecologists have been saying for 50 years that allergens, foods and most certainly sugar, can cause mental disturbance and anti-social behaviour. If allergy is involved no one food is the culprit. The US research into young criminals should try withdrawing other potential allergens from the diet of those youngsters whom the absence of sugar did not improve.

From Mrs Jean Milson,  
Knebworth, Herts  
Your article struck a familiar chord in this household. From age 10 to 13 years my daughter suffered from very severe migraine attacks. These took the form of intense headache, combined with vomiting, numbness, temporary bouts of blindness (causing a state of panic), disorientation, confusion of speech and sometimes a feeling of claustrophobia. Sometimes Jane's state of distress bordered on hysteria and we have had to ask our GP to call and give her a sedative injection. The attacks were known to last for three days, and gradually we realized were always heralded by displays of bad temper and unreasonable behaviour - though happily only on the evenings before an attack.

At the time of diagnosis of

migraine our GP had suggested that diet was a contributory factor and gave us a list of foods associated with migraines - e.g. cheese, coffee, peanuts. Certainly avoidance of these foods helped and by monitoring her diet, on the GP's advice, we established other troublesome foods, e.g. fried foods and citrus fruit.

The attacks continued, however,

on average once a month, and after two nasty bouts within one week, and because Jane was complaining of backache, we consulted an osteopath/naturopath. He confirmed that Jane had displaced a vertebra (probably as a result of a car accident some years before), but added (as a result of a gently probing discussion) that he considered she probably had a low blood sugar condition and that sugar should be totally eliminated from her diet.

With a combination of back manipulation and alteration in diet, the change in Jane was almost instantaneous and remarkable. Her energy level and good spirits soared. Probably it is too early to be complacent, but in the seven and a half months since the commencement of this new regime Jane has had

## WEDNESDAY PAGE

## A word in the right place

Annie Glenn has just been in New England, campaigning on behalf of her husband, John Glenn, the former astronaut and two-term senator from Ohio who is now seeking the Democratic nomination for president.

This in itself would be no extraordinary feat for most American political wives, for they are expected to involve themselves in their husband's campaigns to a much greater extent than are their counterparts in Britain. However, for Mrs Glenn the series of speeches she delivered in New Hampshire, Maine and Connecticut represented a personal triumph over a disability she has suffered all her life. She stammers.

Before she underwent therapy, Mrs Glenn stumbled over 82 per cent of the words she spoke. Even the most casual conversation with her husband could be a taxing experience. It meant she never dared order her own meal in a restaurant.

For her the telephone was "the invention of the devil" which she always got her husband or her children to answer whenever possible. A speech of any kind was inconceivable to a woman who would even stumble over "Gee whiz".

For years Mrs Glenn stoically lived with her affliction, supported by her family and their many friends who would patiently wait as she laboured her way through simple conversations. But when her husband emerged as a national hero after becoming the first American to orbit the earth in 1962 she became increasingly self-conscious of her handicap, the more so when John Glenn became active in politics.

During his first political campaign Mrs Glenn was so stung by reporters describing her as shy that she called a press conference to set the record straight. "A l-i-l lot of you," she began haltingly. "It hurt me my ff-feelings, b-b-b-because a lot of people have called me shy, b-b-b-but I'm not s-s-shy, I s-s-stammer."

According to a friend, there were tears streaming down the faces of reporters by the time she finished speaking.

Over the years Mrs Glenn had tried various forms of therapy but without success. However, in 1974 she began a revolutionary new speech therapy course at Hollins College, near Roanoke in Virginia. "The course was very intense," she told me during a break in the campaign with her husband through the Midwest. "It was a matter of total immersion for three weeks."

During the first week she had to say the sounds of letters of the alphabet at two-second intervals, over and over again. If she got it wrong or hesitated, a green light would shine and she would have to start once more.

She was also taught how to control the muscles one uses when talking through rhythmic

drills designed to slow down speech and correct breathing.

The second week, she had to go through the letters of the alphabet at one-second intervals, and she began to take part in "group" sessions with other stammerers undergoing therapy. The third week, she began to make practice phone calls to airlines and railway stations and practice visits to shopping centres. She made a point of going to shoe shops so that she could practise the "sh" sound, one of the most difficult for stammerers.

The effect of the therapy was remarkable. She says some of her friends cried when she telephoned them to show how she had progressed. "However, she was still far from cured, and it took another session at Hollins College, numerous visits to a private speech therapist and hours of practice at home before she felt confident enough to speak in public.

Mrs Glenn is still not word perfect. In conversation with her, it is sometimes possible to see her engaged in a silent mental struggle before a word emerges. There are other telltale hesitations. Occasionally, when she gets tired, she changes from speaking at normal speed to what she describes as "slow normal", rather like a car changing gear when going up hill. She will remain in "slow normal" until she is confident she can return to a faster pace of conversation.

Considering the extent of her stammer, her ability to overcome it has been extraordinary. Originally she hoped to improve enough simply to be able to exchange small talk at social functions, which her husband had to attend. She never dreamt of making her own speeches or, as she has been doing on her New England tour, answering questions about her husband's policies.

Mrs Glenn is widely considered by American political observers to be a big asset to her husband's campaign for the presidency. Her warmth and charm compensate for the reserve he frequently displays in public.

When she accompanies him on campaign trips, she invariably can be seen trailing behind her husband as she stops to chat to people or to shake a few extra hands. Senator Glenn often refers to her as his "copilot", and they undoubtedly make a good team. She not only provides him with a "human dimension" but also assists him as full-time unpaid staffer.

But even with her present fluency she can still never relax completely. "I'll always be a stammerer. But I'm determined never to go back to my old ways." To ensure this does not happen she makes three practice telephone calls every day and records herself so that she can hear where she hesitates or makes a mistake.

Nicholas Ashford

they slowly and the fat drips away at its own accord unaccompanied by juices from the meat.

Serve the roast duck, or pork, with thin, well-flavoured gravy and glazed plums.

Glazed plums  
Serves four

8 ripe, but firm plums

2 tablespoons melted butter

1 small clove garlic, bruised

2 tablespoons honey

1 teaspoon ground cinnamon

Cut the plums in halves and twist to separate and remove the stones.

Add a hint of garlic to the butter by heating the bruised garlic clove in it for a few minutes then removing it, or by squeezing a little of the garlic into the butter. Stir in the honey and cinnamon.

Grease an ovenproof dish which will hold the plums in one layer and arrange them in the dish, cut side uppermost. Paint the plums with the flavoured butter and bake them in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 15 minutes basting once or twice. The plums should be tender but not falling apart, and can be finished under a hot grill if the oven has been switched off to rest the duck before carving.

Plums poached in wine  
Serves six

500g (2lb) firm plums

110g (4oz) sugar

250ml (8 fl. oz) Madeira or medium sherry

30g (1oz) flaked almonds

Peel the plums drop them, a few at a time, into boiling water. Remove them after 30 seconds and the skins should peel easily.

Put the sugar in a large pan with 300ml (1/2pt) water. Heat slowly until the sugar dissolves, then simmer the syrup for 10 minutes and add the wine.

Bring the syrup back to a simmer and add half the plums. Prick them gently until they are tender, probably about 10 minutes, then remove them to a serving dish with a slotted spoon. Cook the remaining plums the same way and add them to the dish. Reduce the poaching liquid by fast boiling and pour it over the fruit.

Gently toast the almond flakes until they are a pale golden brown and scatter over the plums just before serving.



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How Mrs John Glenn overcame a stammer to help her astronaut husband in his campaign to be president



Speaking freely now: John and Annie Glenn with their grandchild

The palace at Knossos was far larger and grander than I had dreamed it would be. At my insistence, we joined a lot of keen visitors led at breakneck speed by a sweating guide, who appeared to be reading the information off our shirt fronts, ending every sentence with "...as I have just told you". Our illustrated map showed us how it was 3,000 years ago: terrace after terrace of heavy, cool verandahs, supported by hundreds of huge black and red pillars; vast, cool chambers and grand staircases with alabaster walls and porphyry basins.

A light breeze helped us across the bay. "Isn't this easy-peasy!" we cried, pedalling madly towards the harbour; under us, the turquoise water showed the sandy sea bed; in the distance an old man was wrestling bravely with a windsurfer. No sooner had he gone up, jerking like a puppet, then he dragged it, in slow motion, back on himself in the water.

The few remaining frescoes were in clear, bright colours and of pleasing and sophisticated design. Jane, who is of Minoan proportions (just over 5ft), fell in love with the queen's bathroom, with its hip bath, lavatory and running water. The queen had chosen to have dolphins painted on the bedroom walls, they being symbols both of the joy of life and of music.

Outside, the white-hot dusty air was full of the glamour of cicadas; inside (as I have just told you) cool air circulated through skylights and windows as we sat where the high priests sat on marble benches, while the guide studied our kneecaps. We didn't find the Labyrinth, or Ariadne's thread; but we saw the theatre, the sacred storage vaults and throne rooms, and Lucius gave me a perfect replica of the famous Knossos bull's head.

On the beach at Stia, we hired a

## JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

## Just a minotaur

pedalo and the boys rented canoes.

Business was slack so we were

allowed to use them for as long as we

wanted. "Isn't it easy!" we cried.

pedalling madly towards the har-

bour; under us, the turquoise water

showed the sandy sea bed; in the

distance an old man was wrest-

ling bravely with a windsurfer. No so-

nother had he gone up, jerking like a

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bay. "Isn't this easy-peasy!" we

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harbour; under us, the turquoise water

showed the sandy sea bed; in the

distance an old man was wrest-

ling bravely with a windsurfer.

One day in London before leaving for

Italy to test drive a new car. At the

last minute I have my shoulder-

length locks cut off, and emerge

looking curiously similar to Doris

Day.

Early morning in the Piazza del Campo in Siena. We have police permission to drive the car anywhere, even up one-way streets. The car is being lined up for the next shot so we take a cappuccino break.

Pigeons wheel in the pale sunlight;

the client, explaining one of the finer

points of the car, sends the coffee in

a fast, low backhand all over my

cream coat and skirt. The waiter

brings me a saucer of soda water and

I retire to the lavatory where I

drench the stains to dilute them.

There are no towels, only a hot air

machine to dry your hands. Ideal.

Take off skirt, activate machine and

hold damp clothing under roaring

blast. Man enters, not Italian. Try to

impose accident for him and show

him now invisible marks on skirt.

He looks befudled at my bare legs

and high heels and gives me a wide

berth.

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## Heroine of note

After 76 years, nearly 60 best-sellers and 30 million sales in English alone, Catherine Cookson is taking to the stage with a musical. The author, who calls herself a frustrated actress, has happily collaborated with song writer Eric Bowler, whose credits include the Christmas ballad *Little Donkey* in turning her novel *Katie Mulholland* into a musical for next month's Newcastle Festival. It is the first time any of her books has been adapted for the stage. Katie tells the story of a Tyneside servant girl whose formative experiences was to be raped by a member of the local gentry at the age of 15. Cookson has even helped choose the actress to play Katie from more than 350 who applied.

## Wild oaths

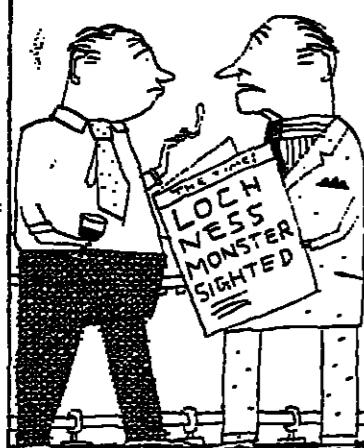
Authors are cussing about the number of oaths they find themselves obliged to swear. They register for Public Lending Right by swearing their identity at their own expense before some well-padded member of the legal profession. When they receive their registration documents they discover that not only must every new book be accompanied by a new fee, but so must every new edition of titles already registered. One might think that authors could be trusted not to change identity between editions, but you cannot be too sure. James Morris, after all, became Jan Morris in the middle of a trilogy on the British Empire.

**• Dismayed as I am at the computer boom and the knowledge that children are now smarter than I am, I was not encouraged by an advertisement in yesterday's Times. For a family computer, it boasted that the keyboard is "guaranteed for 20 million depressions".**

## County set

Britain is being flooded by Marquis Who's Who Inc of New York with invitations to supply biographical details for a compilation called *Who's Who in the World*. Among the many reported to me this week was one sent to West Yorkshire Metropolitan County Council. Rodney Brookes, the council's chief executive, is having a job answering the questionnaire. The council's parentage is uncertain; it never went to school, its career history is difficult to summarize, and its creative works extend to many volumes of minutes. Disappointingly, though the Government proposes to abolish the council on March 31, 1986, the form makes no provision for entering the anticipated date of death.

BARRY FANTONI



'Thank heavens, I thought the silly season would never start'

## Full board

The Scottish National Trust is to provide free holidays for cars. The offer will have the additional attraction of dismissing the Leith police from responsibility for the family saloon. When the Trust's cruise leaves Leith for the Faroes, Orkney, Shetland and Norway next May aboard the Fred Olsen ferry, Black Prince, holidaymakers will be able to take their cars at no extra cost. They will drive on at Leith, and drive off at Leith at the cruise's end, but they will not be able to disembark their cars at any of the ports in between.

**• Women who reply to advertise menus for Romika shoes receive a rather suggestive letter from the firm of H R Marrian Ltd: "We hope that you will be able to... see for yourself how attractive and comfortable Romika shoes are, and that you will want to wear them now else".**

## Banned parade

At the Sir Phrozesh Mehta Garden in Bombay a notice proclaims: "1) Any type of exercises are not allowed in the garden 2) Sleeping in the garden is not allowed 3) Dogs are not allowed without a chain 4) Drinking of liquor is not allowed in the garden 5) Eating any estables is not allowed 6) Do not pluck the flowers 7) Any type of play such as football, cricket, flying kite, etc is not allowed 8) Photography with the movie camera is totally prohibited 9) Bad deeds are prohibited"

Marxism-Leninism is on the march. On the very day that Lord Cudlipp received a card from his granddaughter in Moscow announcing her visit to Lennon's tomb, the Egyptian Gazette carried a story about Yoko Ono's dismay at the theft of her late husband's love letters and diary. The story was accompanied by a photograph captioned: John Lennon. It shows a statesmanlike figure with high-domed bald forehead, neat moustache and goatee beard. PHS

# Juggling on a sterling tightrope

Graham Searjeant asks if the Government is taking too relaxed an attitude to the latest upheavals in currency markets

The regular summer currency imbroglio has come a mite early this year, but, like the arrival of the first cuckoo in spring, was hardly unexpected. Now that it has arrived, the focus of attention has switched to the response of Mr Nigel Lawson, the new Chancellor, and Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, his new manager at the Bank of England.

So far that response has been

remarkable by its absence. The central banks of continental countries and Japan have clubbed together to intervene. Even the United States showed some early gestures to help sort out the "disorderly markets" pushing up the dollar, though that soon gave way to fireside self-satisfaction by President Reagan at this sign of what he thought strength (though others thought weakness) in the American economy. But Whitehall and Threadneedle Street have only maintained a watching brief.

The question is whether Mr

Lawson's lack of response is a case of masterly inactivity or mere dithering.

Economic and financial analysts are decidedly jittery. They see the path of the economy crossing a long tightrope. Staying on will require Mrs Thatcher's luck holding for a second term. Otherwise, we could fall off in a number of directions, variously labelled sterling, money supply or interest rates.

But the disinterested observer

must surely conclude that, so far at least, the zero action option is paying off. The other banks have

spent a lot of money to little effect. The Bank of England, perhaps heading

Mr Macmillan's

1976

monetaryism was its simplicity. You

marshal your firepower against the

money supply figures regardless.

If the pound rises to \$2.40 and knocks

out large chunks of industry, that is

unfortunate. The more electrically

balanced phase two

crystallized in policy practitioners

minds as an attempt to manage all

the variables with a constant anti-

inflationary bias on state borrowing,

money, sterling, taxes. Phase three

is to be politic, ill-defined.

The aim, at least, is clear: to

nurture a "sustainable, real recovery"

by keeping the financial

variables in order and inflation

firmly under control. But that leaves

conflicts wherever you turn. Business confidence and a strong hand on the money supply can be straight alternatives.

Subtle balance can easily become wishful thinking as officials ponder whether the latest figures show a glass half empty or half full. Take the anti-inflation watch. The approved concept here is to maintain "firm monetary conditions that will keep pressure on firms to contain costs and wages without making life too difficult. Even at election time, it

was clear that the money supply was growing way above target. But from the Prime Minister's point of view, the markets do not think so. Pro

rate, it costs nearly 2 per cent more to borrow money for a year than for a week. Forecasts of 12 per cent base

rates in the autumn are common,

with or without government action.

It is tempting for the authorities

to take a phlegmatic line. Intervention to ease consumer credit last autumn, and to cut interest rates in the Budget would not be repeated without it. The manner of its return, however, does give a pause.

A few years back I wrote an

editorial in another newspaper

arguing that the problems of our

industrial relations would never be

resolved by changes in the law or by

government control of wages, but

only by the rediscovery that jobs and

industrial survival depended on

common sense in pay bargaining. To

which the management of the

newspaper concerned responded

with a terse rejoinder: "Try your

hand at negotiating in Fleet Street."

I argue that both of us was right.

As a general rule I believe my

proposition stood up, and subsequent experience throughout the

private sector has confirmed it. But I

cannot pretend there is as yet a sign

that it applies in Fleet Street.

Last Wednesday morning I

bumped into an old friend with close

connections with the higher echelons

of Fleet Street management. What I

asked him was going to happen at

the FT. "Oh," he replied confidently, "they're printing in Frankfurt,

and bypass the NGA".

That surely had been the

expectation in the industry from the

start of the dispute. Here was a

newspaper which of all the national

dailes was probably least at risk of

permanent loss of market through

absence from the bookstalls; a

newspaper backed by all the

resources of the Pearson empire; a

newspaper already equipped with

the capacity to print in Germany.

On the other side of the dispute was

a union which had gone far to isolate

itself; which had defied the TUC by

rejecting the findings of independent

arbitration, and been threatened

with expulsion from that body.

It would be hard to think of

another private sector industry

where a union would have called its

troops out in such a cause in the

present business climate – or

persuaded them to obey the call had

it done so. At long last, or so it was

thought, a precedent would be set

for bringing a degree of rationality

into Fleet Street bargaining.

As it is, we have the word of both

Jock Bruce-Gardyne

FINANCIAL TIMES

Proprietary

Tuesday August 10 1983

U.S. banks hoist prime to 11% as dollar continues rise

FT deal tied to gains in efficiency

Back in business: yesterday's Financial Times

## Will the Street of Ink run dry?

It's great to have the FT back. If it isn't sacrilegious in these pages to do so, I confess that having begun my life in Fleet Street on the pink 'un, I find my breakfast is not complete without it. The manner of its return, however, does give a pause.

A few years back I wrote an editorial in another newspaper arguing that the problems of our industrial relations would never be resolved by changes in the law or by government control of wages, but only by the rediscovery that jobs and industrial survival depended on common sense in pay bargaining. To which the management of the newspaper concerned responded with a terse rejoinder: "Try your hand at negotiating in Fleet Street."

It has been suggested that S. Pearson felt that the potential hazards of setting out to print in Frankfurt were too great. Maybe. Maybe also, though, the potential costs of a head-on clash with the NGA looked too great to the rest of Fleet Street, notwithstanding the potential redress offered by the industrial relations legislation of the last Parliament.

That surely is the rub. In Fleet Street the cards are uniquely stacked against the management. Newspapers, unlike cars or machine tools, cannot be delivered late. A threat of closure lacks credibility when experience to date suggests that there is no shortage of potential bidders for a national title however much it may be losing.

When one newspaper vanishes from the streets through industrial action, its competitors must increase their print-runs and find themselves employing those on strike to do so, or face the wrath of disappointed faithful customers. And whatever the law may say, an attempt by management to bypass a technically superfluous craft union is all too sure to implicate others.

Last, but not least, it will never be easy to convince the union rank and file that they should hesitate before they put at risk the geese that lay the golden eggs for them. Upwards of £15,000 for a very part-time job must always seem worth-grinding while it lasts.

My guess, for what it's worth, is that eventually printing will cease to be a Fleet Street activity. We may have national newspapers, but they will be typeset in Inverness or Aachen. But first we'll probably have to go through a period, perhaps of years, when the national press is shut down altogether. Nothing less will shift the log-jam now.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran

## White coats and black cap

"We found this miraculous little hospital", Margaret Thatcher told reporters on television, almost as if she had discovered a marvellous little restaurant. The smiling nurses lined up at the entrance of HRH Princess Christian Hospital, completed what was in effect an unplanned advertisement for private health insurance on ITV's *News at Ten* on Saturday.

The commercial included a memorable interview with a grief-stricken Yorkshire couple, Cyril and Mary Worthington, whose 22-year-old son had died because he had been denied access to a kidney machine. The reason given by the consultant was that he was educationally sub-normal, even though he had sufficient faculties to hold down a job all his adult life.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 kidney patients suitable for treatment die each year because of a shortage of kidney machines. Those "desecrated for treatment" – a medical euphemism for murder by neglect – tend to be, as the programme dismally showed, below average intelligence, or elderly (over 60), immigrants with poor English, very ill, or simply living in the Midlands and the North where facilities are particularly inadequate.

To prevent this happening, we need to insure that standards in the NHS are maintained and people like the Worthingtons featured in *Lottery for Life* are properly treated. This means that spending on the NHS needs to be increased each year at a level that not only meets the needs of the increased number of elderly among us (0.7 per cent gross per year in real terms) but also responds to better methods of diagnosis and treatment. At present the Government projects an increase of only half per cent increased spending each year, and even this may be withheld if Treasury pressures prove overwhelming.

If the NHS is to survive undamaged in the years ahead, the coalition of social forces that brought it into being in the 1940s also needs actively to defend it. Even if this coalition is disastrously split in electoral terms among Labour, Liberal and Social Democratic parties, it still represents the majority of people in Mrs Thatcher's Britain.

The author is editor of *New Socialist*.

## The deadly Soviet and American manoeuvres in the Arctic

### Under way

### – the battle for the North Pole



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF

Doctors have been described as the gatekeepers of the health care system. They decide who has access to health care. They decide who will live, who will die, and who will live in what degree of pain and discomfort. It is questionable whether they are adequately equipped for such decisions, both on account of their training in the management of health care resources — which is minimal — and increasingly on account of a growing loss of faith by the public in a purely scientific approach to medicine.

In a climate of financial stringency in the public health service it will always be necessary to apply most rigorous criteria to evaluating the best use of health resources. There is no administrative reason why these decisions should be left to doctors — indeed the exponential growth in the consumption of prescribed drugs, many of which then have to be taken off the market, suggests that doctors have not earned an unqualified right to be left alone with these decisions on administrative, economic or clinical grounds. Against a background of increasing disenchantment with conventional methods of health care, and with access to the public service, it is not altogether surprising that there has been a growth in the number of people turning to alternative sources, as demonstrated in *The Times* this week in the series on alternative medicine which finishes today.

This groping for some extra dimension to health care, however, goes beyond a state of dissatisfaction with hospital waiting lists and crowded clinics. It suggests that many more people now are coming to reject the purely scientific approach to medicine. Certainly philosophers, physicists and mathema-

ticians — are themselves now beginning to explore revolutionary ideas in research, which accept that the causal approach may no longer be a sufficient basis of scientific exploration. While the world of pure science has accepted that idea, some of the applied sciences, and certainly the medical establishment, have not. They continue to disregard the personal factor in medicine and prefer to believe that all physical states can be examined and explained objectively.

The personal factor, encompassing a direct and continuous dialogue between doctor and patient, is at the heart of most systems of alternative treatment. That tends now to be downgraded in much contemporary medicine, dazzled by the objective, computerized approach to healing. Statistics dominate not just in the administrative decisions of health care, but as the objective criteria against which drugs are tested. This process leads to human beings becoming quantified as groups of units, and away from the reality of the patient as a unique individual.

If disease is regarded as an objective condition, uninfluenced by personal or emotional factors, then surgery and drugs are indisputably the answer. That is indeed the answer which the official medical world normally gives to the official patient. It has led inevitably to the exhaustion of the public health service faced with an insatiable demand for all kinds of surgery, and a drug bill of billions of pounds, with its inevitable component of dangerous mistakes. From those mistakes we have the paraphernalia of committees to watch out for dangerous drugs being prescribed unwittingly by doctors swept up in their enthusiasm for

## BACK TO BASICS

There is no doubt that the very existence of the World Council of Churches is something of an achievement, and that its existence is a powerful symbol of an instinct for catholicity which seems to exist in almost every church. Christianity, they have perceived (particularly since the Second World War), must transcend national boundaries and cultural frontiers to seek a common Gospel, otherwise it will be enslaved in the service of secular nationalism and ideology.

The council has not always been an adequate guarantor of such purity of faith, however, for isms and ideologies have been observed stalking its corridors and seizing its platforms too. Being internationalist in spirit, the council's own demons have been left-wing in character. From the council's headquarters in Geneva, the ills of the world are generally described in terms agreeable to Mr Ken Livingstone, say, and there may even be some slightly dotty, slightly sinister anti-racist, anti-sexist project somewhere in London receiving financial aid from both sources.

Every seven years the World Council of Churches brings together a large assembly of representatives of all its member churches, which is in theory at least a chance for the grass roots of Christianity to monitor the council's past record and set policy for the future. It is a valuable corrective, if it works. Unfortunately, as the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, remarked as the current Vancouver assembly drew to its close, there is still something of a gap between the council and "the

## EVERYBODY'S WEATHER

Citizens who should envy its record of a 35% reduction in objectively determined forecasting error during the 1970s. Less impressive are its techniques of financial management.

Charging the public for telephone calls requesting weather information of more detail than provided by broadcast bulletins seems a way both to tighten the Office's control of its costs and spread the costs of a public service more equitably. But the Rayner review team proves badly unimaginative, worrying about how telephone callers should be billed and leaping like a maiden aunt at the thought of jobbing builders posing as ordinary members of the public to get weather information for free. The solution is, given British Telecom's present level of competence, technologically banal and, given privatization of the phone network, commercially simple. The Met Office and British Telecom could come to a simple deal sharing the proceeds of an enhanced weather information service. Provided an emergency service — possibly operated, as at present in part, by the Royal Air Force —

remains available, telephone charges hold no terrors.

Yet, unwittingly, the Rayner review of the Met Office also shows the limitations to this type of scrutiny of public goods. There are important dimensions beyond costs and benefits. The multiple and open contingencies of defence are one; the strategic importance of the Met Office's service to the RAF some time ago put paid to the application of the extreme doctrine of privatization to weather forecasting. Another, less obvious, dimension is the "joy of the nation" — our incurable, insatiable appetite for broadcast weather information, a strong tie to the nation's composition. We love those weather-peopple; those maps on the back page of the newspaper; those radio bulletins. To alter the arrangements for the Press Association, the papers and the commercial broadcasters would be mean and, since it would raise so little revenue, petty. To try to squeeze more from the BBC for its satellite charts and stick-on thunderclouds would simply shift the cost to another form of taxation — the licence fee.

## Radioactive waste in N Atlantic

From Mr L. E. J. Roberts, FRS

Sir, Mr Slater (August 4) represents our intended disposal of low-level radioactive waste in the Atlantic deeps as shortsighted and irresponsible. In fact, the UK's attitude is an eminently reasonable one and is consistent with our international agreements.

This waste consists of laboratory rubbish securely packed in the inner of two drums and surrounded by concrete. The actual weight of the rubbish is a tenth of the total. By no stretch of the imagination can this material be described as "deadly". The drums are safe to handle and they will reach the sea bottom intact.

Furthermore, the natural radioactivity of the North Atlantic is enormous compared with that in these waste packages. It is not surprising that no increase in radioactivity levels due to previous dumps has ever been detected near the disposal site.

The levels of radioactivity that could be disposed of in the north-east Atlantic every year for thousands of years without damage to human beings or marine life have been determined in a careful international assessment by oceanographers and marine biologists at the request of the International Atomic Energy Agency of the United Nations. The use of the prescribed site for these quantities has been endorsed by the OECD.

Our plans involve the disposal of only a few per cent of this long-term annual limit. Mr Slater's tactics to call for review after review, but never accept the conclusions. We have offered him and his executive full explanations and discussions, and that offer is still open.

Can the medical world, from its laboratories, also recognise that there is an extra dimension to the art of healing which deserves to be more fully integrated into current systems based predominantly on objective observation? It may be a hard and long process, giving birth to much argument, and many rivalries. However, even the Hippocratic Oath recognised that, in certain callings, spiritual quality is as basic as skill.

has thereby injected a dose of adrenaline into the Christian unity movement's rather sluggish bloodstream. It is all the more significant in that the Roman Catholic Church was involved in the preparation of the Lima text, although not a member of the council.

This does indeed narrow the gap between the ordinary Christian in the pew and the council, for here is a common statement of agreed doctrine which anyone can read for himself to discover the common ground he shares on fundamentals with the Christians in the other pew down the road.

If the World Council of Churches has a besetting sin, it is in regarding itself as an end in itself, rather than as a vehicle, no doubt one of many, to foster the greater unity of the Christian faith. It must suffer from all the limitations of a transitional and incomplete conception, with purposes left vague and goals undefined except in the broadest generalities. It is not unfor-givable that it should at times prefer to denounce the ills of the world rather than consider the beam in its own eye, the disunity of Christianity to which it is itself a monument. It is only human to avoid the painful problems on one's own doorstep, emphasising instead those on someone else's.

If the Vancouver assembly proves in time to mark a growth in maturity of the World Council of Churches, it will have found for itself a role more relevant, in God's time, than all the "relevance" of its utterances on political questions of the day, and more true to the original visions of its founding fathers.

## Dinosaur ownership

From Mr W. G. Arnott

Sir, I believe I am right in saying that the foreshore of England up to mean high water mark belongs to the Crown unless it can be shown that the rights over it have been specifically granted away. Foreshore rights include wreck, groundline, etc and before the dissolution of the monasteries many of the religious houses, particularly in Suffolk, where I live, claimed these rights, which also covered all objects found on the foreshore.

After the Dissolution many estates with their foreshore rights were granted to lay owners, whose successors as lords of manors or borough corporations continued to, but sometimes did not, exercise their rights.

It would seem, therefore, that the Keeper of Palaeontology at the Natural History Museum is probably wrong in his opinion, as reported in today's issue (August 3) that the dinosaur bones found on an Isle of Wight beach became the property of the finder.

Yours faithfully,  
W. G. ARNOTT,  
Church Street,  
Woodbridge,  
Suffolk.  
August 3.

## The lure of gold

From Sir Fred Hardman

Sir, Paul Routledge (*The Times*, August 4) quotes a member of the TUC, referring to proposed talks with the Government: "You don't negotiate with the executioner."

Surely that is just what the victim did in a bygone age. Did not victims normally hand over a few pieces of gold and negotiate for a quick and painless execution? I feel sure Mr Tebbit would oblige, even without the pieces of gold!

F. HARDMAN,  
Coppice House,  
Cobbrookdale,  
Telford,  
Shropshire.  
August 4.

## The nation's business

From Mrs W. H. Atkins

Sir, From my hospital bed, can I remind Mr. Kaufman (feature, August 8) that Mrs Thatcher already has an extra-political role?

She is, after all, a housewife and mother. Won't this do — or has she still got to take up sky diving to satisfy him?

Yours faithfully,  
TINA ATKINS,  
As from Tatton Ward,  
Salisbury Infirmary,  
Fisher Street,  
Salisbury.  
August 8.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Hospital patients who are turned away

From Dr I. W. Glick and Mr D. N. Offen

Sir, The medical staff at Whips Cross Hospital are at risk of being accused of transgressing the principle of free referral of patients across district boundary lines. They have indicated that this restriction is a policy which is abhorrent to them.

The doctors have agreed to this proposal only because they have been instructed to reduce expenditure at the hospital in order to prevent a projected overspending of more than £350,000.

The district health authority and, initially, the regional team of officers agreed that to reduce the number of patients treated at the hospital is the only feasible way of balancing the books and agree with our methods.

The issue has now been publicised by the media at national level and the regional health authority has now strongly advised, and will probably instruct, the district management team to reverse its policy, yet it is unable to tell us how to cope with our workload within the financial limits, including new cuts.

We say to the Government and administrative authorities: "Give us the money and we will go back to our traditional pattern of treating every patient referred, irrespective of their district origin".

May we also point out that the policy of the Department of Health and Social Security introduced some years ago, and still being pursued, of transferring money from what are considered to be over-provided districts to those financially worse off is further penalising Whips Cross Hospital and others like it for accepting cross-boundary flows of patients.

The financial credit for these patients only accrues to the accepting district over the next 10 years at a rate of 5 per cent per annum. In the short term there is a considerable financial penalty for treating patients from outside the district. This is presumably to stop cross-boundary treatment by deliberately reducing the allocation of the more active hospitals to enforce the referral of patients to their own local hospital.

Is this not in itself a hidden encroachment on the free referral pattern which the Department of Health and Social Security and the region claim to support? When these principles were introduced the reallocation of resources policy was only to apply to extra moneys that became available. Without publicly saying so the Department of Health and Social Security is now applying these policies to reduction in expenditure now being imposed, so

that districts like ours will have to bear a budget reduction of 5 per cent in the next three years, this in a service which spends 75 per cent of its resources on salaries. The Lawsonian reduction, amounting to £400,000, has to be found in the last six months of this year. What of planning?

The medical staff committee is proud of the efficiency in treating acute patients at Whips Cross Hospital, from anywhere. If patients in our own designated catchment area are denied quick access to our facilities because of extra district patients, are they not entitled to some consideration? Should Whips Cross Hospital begin to "export" patients to adjoining districts for non-acute problems?

We think the policy-making bodies need to re-examine their instructions to enable us to continue to serve our people in need and to make available to us the resources with which to do so.

Yours faithfully,  
I. W. GLICK, Chairman,  
Medical Staff Committee,  
D. N. OFFEN, Chairman,  
District Management Team,  
Whips Cross Hospital,  
Leytonstone, E11.

August 5.

### Begging and choosing

From Mr D. M. Bernstein

Sir, I feel I must write to you concerning a most horrifying development within the past year concerning the N.H.S.

As managing director of a supplier to all the major teaching hospitals in the UK I enjoy the goodwill of their customers.

Recently we have been approached not once but many, many times to "donate" funds to various appeals for money for such prestigious establishments as Bart's and King's College hospitals, etc. They claim the Government cutbacks on their research funds mean they must solicit funds elsewhere and beg for money.

As suppliers, this puts us in an invidious position. As customers, it puts the beggars, for as far as they are concerned, in a worse position.

Surely this particular Government can sort out its priorities and eliminate this monstrous situation.

Yours faithfully,

D. M. BERNSTEIN,  
Barmill,  
34, Wordsworth Road,  
High Wycombe,  
Buckinghamshire.

August 4.

A man or woman in work must expect to earn more than someone on a state subsidy. Why else should anyone work? A redistribution tax will merely enable the state to pension off many at the age of 16 without the hope of ever bettering their lot or without giving them the chance of taking pride in looking after their own, wherein dignity lies.

The answer, which must be sought urgently, can only be found if there is a profound commitment by all sections to find it, without reference to partisan interests. The solution can only be found by a thorough review and fresh appraisal of the opportunities that are made available, particularly for the young, the provision of new opportunities for men and women to earn their living.

That review must then be coupled with a radical approach to education and training so that the young are skilled and prepared willingly to seize the new hope that we, as a society, must offer.

It is no good looking at one side without the other, just as much as it is no good any more papering over the cracks in our system by the sterile palliatives of state subsidy, whatever name they are given.

Yours faithfully,  
W. F. WYLDBORE-SMITH,  
West End House,  
Ubley,  
Bristol.

July 29.

### Cable TV franchises

From Mr Brian West

Sir, The point raised by the Director of the National Consumer Council (July 28) with regard to the 12 pilot cable TV franchises was taken up with the Home Office by my association soon after the White Paper was published and well before the guidance notes appeared.

We argued that it would be entirely wrong for these franchises to be awarded later this year, out of the blue, as it were, with no prior public indication of who had applied and for what areas.

It is bad enough that the helter-skelter rush the Government has adopted on cable takes the selection process for these 12 just about as far away as one can get from the searching public scrutiny to which independent radio and TV applicants are subjected. The very least it can do is let people see who are the contenders before the choice is made.

I urged the Home Office on June 17 that immediately following the closing date for applications (August 31) they should announce the names and addresses of all applicant companies or consortia and the areas for which they had applied. I was assured that the Home Office thought this was an entirely reasonable request and would take it on board.

Thus, like Mr Mitchell of the NCC, I was also disappointed to find no mention of this in the guidance notes. On July 27 I asked the Home Office again for an assurance that this would be done and am awaiting a reply.

Yours faithfully,  
H. W. WINTER,  
BRIAN WEST, Director,  
Association of Independent Radio  
Contractors Limited,  
Regina House,  
259-269 Old Marylebone Road, NW1.

Could they perhaps have known what they were up to, warts and all? There is no doubt that the accusative "whom", however incorrect, makes the sense-drift of the sentence clear, right from the start, just as the Latin *quem* does — and the correct English, "But who say ye that I am?" really does not. So could it be that, in writing this tortuously inverted English question the translators let their envy of the clarity of Latin (and Greek) get the better of their strict grammatical logic?

Yours faithfully,  
H. W. WINTER,  
King Edward's School,  
Wormley,  
Surrey,  
August 2.

Yours etc.

ALAN NEAME,  
Traigalor House,  
Selling,  
Nr Faversham,  
Kent.  
August 5.

Mounted in flight above a decor of dodder grass and, more improbably, sprigs of yew, it hangs in my study, as I sign myself,

Yours etc.

ALAN NEAME,  
Traigalor House,  
Selling,  
Nr Faversham,  
Kent.  
August 5.

One swallow

From Mr Alan Neame

Sir, You report today (report, August 5) that an albinos swallow has just been spotted nesting in northern Bulgaria. One such rare and lovely creature appeared at Harrowfield at this parish in 1971. My father was so enchanted with it that he shot it.

Mounted in flight above a decor







**Investment  
and  
Finance**
**City Editor  
Anthony Hilton**

THE TIMES

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**STOCK EXCHANGES**

FT Index: 724.7 up 3.4

FT Gilts: 79.29 up 0.06

Bargain: 19.705

Datatrack USM Leaders

Index: 98.33 up 0.17

New York: Dow Jones

Average: (latest) 1165.57

down 2.61

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones

Index: 874.22 down 25.75

Hongkong: Hang Seng

Index: 1020.53 down 7.47

Amsterdam: 146.7 down 1.5

Sydney: 40 Index: 62.9

down 3.8

Frankfurt: Commerzbank

Index: 940.80 down 6.60

Brussels: General

Index: 129.02 up 3.24

Paris: CAC Index: 130.0

down 0.04

Zurich: SKA General

Index: 293.7

down 1.3

**CURRENCIES****LONDON CLOSE**

Sterling \$1.4930

Index 84.6 up 0.1

DM 0.0175 down 0.0025

Fr 12.0750 down 0.0020

Yen 364.50 unchanged

Dollar

Index 12.00 down 0.4

DM 2.6890

**NEW YORK LATEST**

Sterling \$1.4945

**INTERNATIONAL**

ECU 20.567692

SDR 0.705622

**INTEREST RATES****Domestic rates:**

Bank base rate 5%

Finance houses base rate 10

Discount market loans: week fixed 9

3 month Interbank 9.5% - 9.7%

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 10% - 10%

3 month DM 5.5% - 5.7%

3 month Fr 15% - 15%

US rates

Bank prime rate 11.00

Fed funds 9%

Treasury long bond 9.9% - 9.9%

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV

Average interest rate for

interest period 6 July to 2

August, 1983 inclusive: 9.98%

percent.

London fixed (per ounce):

am \$412 pm \$413

close \$412.25-413 (227.25-

276.75) up \$4

New York latest: \$413.00

Krugerrand (per coin):

\$424.50-426 (2284.50-2285.50)

Sovereigns (new):

\$56.50-57.50 (\$24.75-25.50)

\*Excludes VAT

**TODAY**

Interims: Britannic Assurance, Foreign &amp; Colonial Invest, Rea Bros, Securior, Security Services.

Finals: English Association, Ewart New Northern, General Accident, Property Security Invest.

**ANNUAL MEETINGS**

British Tar Products, The Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Lane, W1 (noon).

Brown &amp; Tawse, Kingsway West, Dundee (noon).

Chubb &amp; Son, Hyde Park Hotel, 66 Knightsbridge, SW1 (noon).

Comfort Hotels International, The Rainbow Suite, 99 Kensington High Street (entrance Derry St), W8 (10.30).

LCP Holdings, The Pensnett Estate, Kingswinford, W Midlands (noon).

Pellow Holdings, Pichborough Works, Sandwich, Kent (noon).

The new producer price indices for manufacturing industry have been released on 1980-100, not 1975-100, as shown in the table published in late editions yesterday.

John Waddington, currently fighting an £10m takeover from Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing and Communications Corporation, yesterday said sales for the first quarter were £700,000 higher than the same time a year ago.

The British Steel Corporation has won a £10m contract to supply 30,000 tonnes of steel plate for Britain's Clyde oil field platform in the North Sea. Delivery of the high strength steel, which will be produced at the BSC's works at Rotherham, Scunthorpe and Scunthorpe, Humberside, is due to begin in October.

Mr David Davies, the finance director and vice chairman of MPEC, is to join the troubled Hong Kong Land Group as managing director to replace Mr Trevor Bedford who has resigned. Mr Davies will join Hong Kong in October and will not be replaced as finance director at MPEC.

UK car output in July rose to 60,000 from 59,000 a year earlier, though production was down on the 108,000 reported for June.

**Purchase creates market leader**

# Dalgety pays £58m in deal for RHM agricultural division

By Jonathan Clare

Dalgety bought itself the top place in Britain's multi-million pound animal feeds, seeds and crop-control business yesterday. In a deal worth £58m it bought the agricultural division of Rank Hovis McDonald, the food group, which has decided to concentrate on its packaged food interests.

This is the second largest deal Dalgety has ever done, topped only by the £70m acrimonious takeover bid for Spillers in 1979 which gave it a slice of the pet food market.

Unilever is slightly bigger in animal foods, but the size of the combined merchandising division takes Dalgety to the top of the league.

Mr Price said: "Our business is very profitable and one of our highest yielders, but we don't have national coverage."

The RHM operation will give Dalgety coverage in Scotland, Yorkshire and central southern England where it is now thin on the ground.

Mr Price added that his yardstick was to double the return on funds employed in the combined business to 20 per cent, but declined to put a figure on those funds.

Regarded in the City as a slumbering giant since the Spillers fight, Dalgety has

moved fast in the last few days to sign agreements to relinquish control of its stock companies in Australia and New Zealand to raise cash for the British deal.

It is paying RHM £42m in cash, which consists of £27m for the equity of the companies involved plus £15m to repay intercompany loans. The whole package is valued at £58m based on the value of released working capital to RHM over a full year.

RHM is believed to have approached several potential purchasers so it could divest itself of the low-yielding agricultural business to concentrate on its successful food businesses in the United Kingdom and Europe. Some of the proceeds will probably find their way into RHM's troubled bakeries which are slowly being turned round.

The sale of Dalgety's stake in

## Engineering looks grim, says report

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's savage depression in mechanical engineering, which has shed almost 250,000 jobs in seven years, has been warned not to expect any respite even if the economy booms.

The picture of a permanently slimmed-down industry, with hardly any prospect of the country retaining its pre-eminent world position in engineering, is presented by the latest short-term trends survey for engineering compiled by leading employers, trade unions and civil servants.

It stresses the major structural changes in Britain in recent years, notably the emergence of North Sea oil as well as the effects of technology and increased foreign competition. In view of these changes, and of the downward trend in mechanical engineering output during the last nine years, we have to consider seriously the possibility that future economic growth will largely bypass the industry.

"In that case there will be little or no substantial increase in mechanical engineering output even in the event of genuine and sustained economic growth."

The report, published by the Engineering Employer's Federation, contrasts with the results of the recent quarterly survey of the confederation of British Industry which showed that the recovery in manufacturing was continuing slowly, optimism was still rising and, while exports were faltering, demand and output at home were increasing.

The engineering survey, however, underlines the patchiness of the recovery.

Mechanical engineering covers a wide cross-section of manufacturing including most of the "metal-bashing" companies. Products range from pumps to power stations and the industry's total turnover last year was more than £60,000m. Big names in the sector include parts of GEC, Hawker Siddeley, John Brown, GKN, British Timken, the TI Group, NEL, Babcock and Vickers.

Much of the industry has been crippled by the recession but, says the survey, there are signs that total sales could increase, albeit from a very low base, by about 4.5 per cent in the two years up to the first quarter of 1985. This, it adds, indicates "at least a temporary respite" but the forecast upturn does no more than make up for the reduction in output in the last 12 months.

If the slight recovery occurs, it will be the first in the industry for 10 years but there are grave suspicions that it will not be sustained and could precede another slump late this decade.

In the year to May, mechanical engineering fared worse than almost every other sector of manufacturing. Output was down more than 10 per cent compared with significant rises in instrument and electrical engineering, motor vehicles, chemicals, oil refining and coal products.

On the export front, sales have declined steeply.

Meanwhile, employment in engineering is still set on a downward path. Since the end of 1979, it has fallen by 25 per cent to 674,000 in April.

The engineering survey,

**Smith deal attacked by Lonrho**

By Philip Robinson

Lonrho last night attacked House of Fraser's intention to offer a 60 per cent pay rise to Professor Roland Smith, its chairman, as "scandalous."

Under current proposals, Professor Smith would move from being part-time to full-time chairman on a five-year contract at £80,000 a year, and be eligible for the executive share option scheme.

With the package would go the use of a company flat in Trevor Square near Harrods, the group's Knightsbridge store, and a car with a chauffeur.

The pension scheme being offered is now confirmed as one with contributions from both sides which would give Professor Smith £25,000 a year pension at the age of 60. It would involve the company making an annual contribution of £2,000.

However, any attempt by Professor Smith to move from his part-time to full-time employment as chairman of House of Fraser, is likely to be opposed by Lonrho. The trading group has two directors on the Fraser board and owns about 30 per cent of the shares.

Lonrho doubts the wisdom of Professor Smith accepting such a long-term contract when there is still a dispute over making Harrods a separate company.

Lonrho wants Harrods demerged and has gained the support of a majority of shareholders. It is pressing the demerger, despite the Fraser board's view that the issue is dead.

If Lonrho gets its way, then Professor Smith is likely to go. He has already said that the demerger issue was linked with a question of shareholder confidence in the board and if they wanted demerger then they didn't want him.

Mr Philip Tarsh, a Lonrho director, said last night: "For Professor Smith to do this company up in this very expensive way is rather scandalous. He is at the centre of this demerger issue. If he accepts these proposals and loses, his departure could cost shareholders something approaching £1m."

Crouch Group shares

plunged 18p to 94p yesterday when the group revealed the full extent of the provisions it has made against property developments in Britain and the US. The board gave warning of the losses when Mr Ronald Clempson was dismissed as group chairman in December.

Crouch has provided £1.8m - £400,000 more than it said would be necessary in December - against its five British developments, and £1.9m against two developments in the US.

The provisions have led to a group pretax loss of £3.4m for the year to the end of March, against profits of £578,000 the year before.

The directors have decided not to recommend a dividend, against 4.28p net last time.

The latest results can add nothing to what they already know. More are unlikely to be tempted in to the bidding process even though Ellerman's chairman, Mr Chatterton, was dismissed as group chairman in December.

Sir Ronald Clempson, chairman of Crouch Group, said: "We have to face the fact that the group is in financial difficulties and that it is not able to meet its obligations to its shareholders."

Mr Chatterton speaks from particularly painful and recent experience. Ellerman's chairman, Mr Chatterton, was dismissed as group chairman in December.

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## Pound aids Aaronson revival

By Wayne Liattot

The pound's weakening against continental currencies earlier this year has helped produce a sharp revival in the fortunes of Aaronson Brothers, Britain's largest chipboard manufacturer.

First-half profits for the six months ended March rose to £1m from £353,000 the year before. It was more than the company earned in the whole of last year.

Aaronson also benefited from 1980's £13m investment programme which has increased efficiency and enabled the company to compete for a greater market share. This is reflected in increased sales of £40.5m against £31m a year ago.

The company declared a 0.8p dividend against 0.6p a year earlier.

The board forecast a satisfactory profit for the full year, saying that trading trends since March have continued to be favourable. Analysts are expecting the company to report sharply higher profits for the full year, within a range of £5m to £4m.

The difficulty the company faces is that over the last three years, trading has started well but a firming of the pound has pushed profits off course in the second half. But the company is using the increased cash flow to lower borrowings and it says that at sterling's present levels it is still competitive against West Germany, its principal overseas rival.

## Rotaflex profits up 47.5%

Light fittings maker Rotaflex managed a 47.5 per cent rise in pretax profits to £605,000 in the six months to end June despite the sluggish market. This thanks to better sales and cost savings.

Chairman Mr Michael Frye feels that if this can be done in present conditions, much more can be expected in better times and signals this with a 50 per cent rise in interim dividend to 0.9p share.

Although no market improved and some deteriorated, sales in the first half rose 9.2 per cent to £14.8m mainly due to continuing introduction of products. The company expects to manage the same again in the second half, making £1.2m for the year against £843,000 after £338,000 of rationalisation costs in 1982. This is no better than the market has hoped for

**Ocean Transport and Trading**  
Half-year to 30.6.83  
Pretax loss £900,000 (profit £10.9m)  
Stated loss 6.3p (earnings 0.29)  
Turnover £353.1m (£361.5m)  
Net interim dividend 2.15p (4.3p)  
Share price 87p, down 9p.

**Ocean Transport and Trading**  
never suggested that this year was going to be anything but difficult in the face of continuing world recession. But it is now on course for a £2m pretax loss for the year, far worse than anyone expected six months ago.

That pretax figure will also mask a deterioration in trading results because it will be boosted by lower interest charges after the £38m Steamer deal paid off half group borrowings.

The deal with Keppel over Straits has allowed Ocean to pay off £47m of debt, mainly in the US and attributable to the stricken Nestor, the white elephant gas carrier which was largely responsible for an attributable loss of £47m last year.

Ocean's conventional marine business remains the problem area the total trading profit of £4.7m is after a £6m loss from the marine side. But there are signs that Nigerian import restrictions are easing and the country is now producing oil to meet Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries' quotas.

Barber Blue Sea Line is benefiting from the recovery in the American economy but so far the trade is westbound only with nothing going east.

Straits sold last month,

contributed a disappointing

£1.9m against £3.8m, the result of pressure on cruises and its engineering business. Against that, the Cory land-based fuel distribution business contributed £7.5m against £6.6m, but as always the first half - which includes the winter months - has seen the best of its results.

The City seems unclear whether it is grateful that the Cory business has stemmed the losses or whether it is concerned that Ocean has not diversified further and faster.

When the world economy turns up Ocean cannot fail to benefit. Whether shareholders holding shares with asset backing of 35p will wait is another question.

## Smith & Nephew

**Smith & Nephew**  
Half-year to 18.6.83  
Pretax profit £19m (£15.0m)  
Stated earnings 4.76p (3.89p)  
Turnover £152m (£132m)  
Net interim dividend 1.4p  
Share price 176p Yield 4%  
Dividend payable 11.10.83

Smith & Nephew's solid image is somewhat belied by the first half profits increase of 27 per cent and by a 19 per cent rise in the dividend. It is clear that the concentration, evident for while, on the higher margin medical products is paying off handsomely.

While better known for the Humble Elastoplast, Smith's real money-spinner at the moment is OpSite, the artificial skin, especially suitable for burns treatments, which has sold well in the United States. This success, of course, carries

with it a currency risk, but that hardly a worry at the moment. The general evidence for the success in marketing higher margin products lies in the fact that sales rose by 17.5 per cent, rather less quickly than profits. Within the overall picture, however, Smith still has its

drug companies. Conversely, spectacular profits are unlikely from a single product. But on its present yield, which takes fully into account future earnings, Smith justifies itself as a long term component of the portfolio.

## IR & T

**One does not instinctively associate Australia with "high technology", but by placing 15 million shares at 25 cents each, International Resources & Technology is asking investors to suspend disbelief. There is a fighting chance that the request is reasonable.**

**IR & T is a peculiar animal.** One half consists of mundane quarrying interests, mainly in Queensland, which are fancifully labelled industrial minerals. The other half consists of mundane quarrying interests, mainly in Queensland, which are fancifully labelled industrial minerals.

But boring businesses such as gravel have a habit of generating cash (quality of earnings)

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But boring businesses such as gravel have a habit of generating cash (quality of earnings)

with it a currency risk, but that hardly a worry at the moment.

The general evidence for the success in marketing higher margin products lies in the fact that sales rose by 17.5 per cent, rather less quickly than profits. Within the overall picture, however, Smith still has its

drug companies. Conversely, spectacular profits are unlikely from a single product. But on its present yield, which takes fully into account future earnings, Smith justifies itself as a long term component of the portfolio.

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## City institutions in change - 3: the Stock Exchange by Philip Robinson

The traditions of the Stock Exchange, Britain's most lucrative private club, are about to be eroded. For almost 250 years it has regulated itself.

Its members alone have dictated who may be allowed to join and how they should behave. And members have also detailed how much they should charge their customers - the investors - for using the exchange.

Ironically it has been these safeguards and restrictions which have hampered member firms from competing in a changing world which demands round-the-clock dealing in the stocks and shares of most capitalist countries.

London is losing its share of the international dealing business to those, chiefly led by the American houses, who are dealing outside the London market. At least one stockbroking firm has considered resigning from the exchange to make more money outside.

The Committee on Invisible Exports said this year that while new issues and market volume could grow by 10 to 15 per cent this year, the UK may lose some market share.

Stock Exchange brokerage fees contributed £44m to invisible earnings last year. Despite being up £10m on 1981, the figure was a drop in real terms.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, Stock Exchange chairman, says he would like to have met this challenge by recasting the entire rule book. But the Office of Fair Trading brought legal action against the exchange, alleging parts of its rule book represented a restrictive practice against the public interest. The action started in 1979 and was due to be heard in four months.

Unprecedented Government intervention means the case will not take place. In exchange for reforms of the rule book, the Government promises to exempt it from the Restrictive Practices Act, probably by Act of Parliament, and thus remove the basis for the Office of Fair Trading case.

The allegations on restrictive practices fall into three broad areas: the fixed minimum commissions charged to customers; the distinction between a stockjobber and a stockbroker and the restriction on membership of the exchange.

The Stock Exchange has offered changes on two of the three issues: fixed commissions and membership. The details yet to be worked out will demonstrate whether these are mere cosmetic changes or a fundamental reform of the system.

The Bank of England and the Department of Trade will play a significant role in what the changes will be and how they are phased in.

Minimum commission charges are to be phased out over the next three-and-a-half years.

# London's safety policy hits its world business

Sir Nicholas had wanted a longer period of transition. The institutional investors - the main users of the market - have been anxious for change for some time and are failing to see how scrapping commissions round the clock deal in the end of 1986.

Much quicker change will be on membership. This requires a vote from all the members to amend the Stock Exchange Deed of Settlement, and is likely to be introduced in the autumn.

The Exchange proposes two innovations. The first is non-Stock Exchange members onto the ruling council, which consists of 46 people, with the Government Broker as Bank of England representative an ex-officio member.

It takes all important decisions on policy and changes in practice. It endorses decisions of its 10 committees. There is no proposal to allow non-members in at the committee stage.

Non-members will also be allowed on the exchange's existing appeals committee on discipline of erring members.

But the exchange is also breaking new ground in agreeing that an appeal body, independent of the Stock Exchange, should be set up to rule on those applications for membership which have fulfilled all the rulebook requirements but have been rejected by the exchange council.

This is clearly designed to open the flood gates to American brokers, or even some of the brasher firms of licensed dealers, but it will certainly be seen as a chance to broaden the membership.

A more definite picture may emerge later when it is clear whether the appeal body will have the power to overrule the Stock Exchange Council decision.

To demonstrate its impartiality, the appeal body is more likely to be part of the Bank of England's Council for the Securities Industry. The transfer of power will be seen as a dilution of the exchange's absolute control over its own rules.

But if the exchange is giving ground in these directions, it is solid, for the time being, on maintaining the separate functions of jobber and broker.

This single capacity system - under which brokers alone are allowed to deal with the public - will be enshrined in law next year.

It is part of a wider system required by the EEC, for laying down minimum standards to be met for listing of securities.

Effectively it is putting into law that which the exchange has drawn up and policed on a self-regulatory basis for years, and known as the "yellow book".



**Companies failing to comply with this book risk having dealings in their securities suspended. There is still discussion between the Government and the exchange on just how much of the yellow book will be taken into law.**

Detailed talks on how the Stock Exchange itself will change should begin with the Bank of England and the Department of Trade and Industry this week.

A priority will be how to dismantle fixed dealing charges. Current thinking is that the process will take much less than the time allowed and that

than 100 shares are executed. The clearing banks effectively have pooling arrangements where all small orders are placed together until one large enough to justify a deal can be struck.

However, the role of the individual shareholder is not high in the thinking of most brokers. They are still baffled at how the exchange can preserve separate capacity while abolishing fixed commissions. Negotiated commissions, they say, go hand-in-hand with dual capacity.

The link is that once fixed commissions are scrapped, so is a broker's guaranteed income. A price war for business is sure to follow and margins will be cut.

Brokers will seek other ways of maintaining profits. One way will be matching buyer with seller outside the market, but using the jobber's middle market price as a benchmark for the deal.

That would be the thin end of a wedge which would undermine the jobbers.

The difference between matching outside and the jobber inside is of position. The jobber will hold the difference between the number of shares bought and sold in one day, overnight, thus giving him a "position" in the shares.

At present, there is no suggestion that brokers are taking these "positions". But clearly it is a tempting way for the big firms to keep profits.

One cost saving which larger firms will make in the short term is on research, with the

result that the number of City analysts is likely to be halved within five years.

The smaller brokers may find a lucrative business dealing for larger American brokers who also take on business outside the market.

The US houses could well match buyers and sellers outside and put the "rump" of the shares they could not clear each day through the market via small brokers.

That would not be a system welcomed by the jobbers and could be one encouraged by a cut in stamp duty. Anyone trying to make a market outside the exchange in London has to pay a share dealing tax of 2 per cent stamp duty on the price of the bargain.

The jobbers are exempt from paying stamp and can hold stock from one exchange fortnightly accounting period to another for a nominal sum. Any reduction in stamp duty would clearly dilute their trading advantage.

Watching the market's developments on the side lines are the internationally connected British merchant bankers and two financial supermarkets: Exco International and Mercantile House Holdings.

Mr Jacob Rothschild's exercised option in the New York based L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin investment house, giving his RIT & Northern Investment Trust a 50 per cent stake, is taken as a sign that the traditional share dealing club is breaking up.

RIT already has a 29.9 per cent in the London stock exchange member firm, Kitcat & Aitken.

Follow stockbrokers Hoare Govett are the only London brokers owned 29.9 per cent by an American bank, Security Pacific.

Under the exchange's agreement with the Government, both Hoare Govett and Kitcat can now invite non-executive members onto their board, providing Stock Exchange members remain in the majority.

Several financial institutions have small stakes in both jobbing and broking firms. The big clearing banks have yet to decide on the desirability of ownership.

The one major big influence which will determine whether change is smooth is the Bank of England.

Its involvement is crucial to the Government, which must retain a grip on the gilt-edged market for easy and quick access to sell debt. The Government's privatization plans will also require orderly markets to be maintained in equities.

The exchange's changes come against a backdrop of an increased desire to protect investors. The exchange's protection for investors comes from its compensation fund, so that investors do not lose out if a stockbroker collapses.

Exchange members have unlimited liability. It means in theory that all their assets are on the line.

Each year firms pay a general levy to the Stock Exchange, part of which goes to keep the compensation fund at about £2m. Should the total claim by clients of a collapsed firm need more, the exchange effectively hands round the hat.

The procedure is acceptable when all members are equal. The introduction of limited liability means some are less equal than others. Although there is little danger that the fund would disappear under any changes, a new formula is required to level out the degrees of liability.

How the new stock market is to be constructed will doubtless interest Professor Jim Gower, company law adviser to the Department of Trade and Industry. He is conducting a review of how Britain protects its investors. So far, he has said the exchange's intentions are a step in the right direction. His full report and draft legislation are due in about four months.

## APPOINTMENTS

### Westland subsidiary names president



Oskar Holenweger  
Executive Vice-President of  
J. Vontobel & Co.,  
Bankers

You only grant power of attorney to someone in whom you have confidence. Especially if the management of your own assets is involved. As they say, there's no room for pleasure when it comes to money matters.

That's not our opinion, though. About the pleasure, we mean, not the confidence. We'd like to demonstrate to you how the investor can fruitfully combine portfolio management and pleasure, even in these hectic days. The way to do it is with a management authorisation.

Are you one of those investors who are beginning to realise that portfolio management, if it is to have any prospects of success, demands resources of time, knowledge and information which are no longer at their disposal?

Our Bank has the time; because we are occupied exclusively with portfolio management. We have the necessary specialised knowledge, too; our staff combine excellent training with all round experience and on-going further education. And a worldwide information network provides us daily, even hourly, with the data necessary for formulating and implementing a successful investment policy.

**Mr Peter Mander, of Sleepzeez**

BUPA Hospitals: Mr Bryan Hawkins has been appointed non-executive chairman.

J. E. Lesser & Sons (Holdings): Mr Walter Goldsmith, director general of the Institute of Directors, has joined the board.

Olympic Holidays: Mr Christopher Lawson, market research, promotions and general marketing adviser, Mr Norman Strauss, strategic planning adviser, and Professor Sir Alan Walters, economic policy adviser, have become non-executive directors.

EPS (Dudley): Mr Andrew Mitchell has become director, specialist services, and Mr William Hart, director, industrial services.

Sleepzeez: Mr Peter Mander has become associate director, purchasing.

The British Council: Mr J. Hussey, a director of Times Newspapers, Ltd, has joined the board.

Racial Redac: Mr Ian Orrock has been appointed managing director.

Collin's: Mr Malcolm Moss has joined the company as a director.

TAC Metal Forming Messrs W. A. Burgess, J. R. Cauldwell and A. P. Moore, directors of TAC Construction Materials, a subsidiary of Turner & Newall, have been appointed directors.

Thames Television: Mr Tim Bradshaw has been made head of business development in the sales department and actions.

Lyle Shipping: Mr James McMillan is to be a non-executive director. He is chairman of Scotcros and a director of McNeil Pearson.

Dixons Group: Mr Kenneth Ashcroft has joined the group as director of administration and finance of its retail division.

We can employ our time, experience and knowledge to your best advantage if you grant us a power of attorney to manage your capital. By so doing, you commit us to exploit the numerous possibilities and opportunities offered by stock exchanges and markets on your behalf and in your interests. Your investment objective, drawn up in detailed discussions with one of our specialists, provides the guideline for our decisions and actions. Together with you, we lay down the investment strategy to be followed and decide upon the reference currency and the investment instruments to be used.

We are absolutely certain that today the granting of management authorisation is the only method of portfolio management holding any promise of success. Experience shows that it can only be applied meaningfully to portfolios of a certain minimum value. The fees involved are insignificant in relation to the benefits the investor can enjoy by exploiting the potential of a specialised private bank.

By granting us management authorisation you entrust us with a part of your assets; and we know that we must continue to earn your confidence anew, again and again. Year by year, month by month, day by day. And we will prove by our performance that we are worthy of that confidence. Let us prove it to you, too!

**Oskar Holenweger**

**J. VONTOBEL CO.**  
Bankers

3. Bahnhofstrasse CH-8022 Zurich

Telephone: (01) 488 7111

The professionals

with the personal touch

## WALL STREET

Year ended 31st March	1983	1982	£'000
<b>Turnover</b>	<b>46,200</b>	<b>41,144</b>	
<b>Profit before Taxation</b>	<b>6,861</b>	<b>6,088</b>	
<b>Profit retained in the Business</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>2,809</b>	
<b>Earnings per Share</b>	<b>7.26p</b>	<b>6.89p</b>	
<b>Dividend per Share</b>	<b>2.329p</b>	<b>2.070p</b>	
<b>Dividend Cover</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>3.32</b>	
<b>Net Assets per Share</b>	<b>93p</b>	<b>88p</b>	

\*Profits increased by 12.7%.  
\*Volume sales increased by 3.2%.  
\*Market share fully maintained.  
\*One-for-two scrip issue proposed.

**Marston, Thompson & Evershed p.l.c.**  
Burton upon Trent

## Merrill Lynch Overseas Capital N.V.

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Netherlands Antilles)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1987

Unconditionally Guaranteed by

**Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.**

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the above-mentioned Notes and Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of April 15, 1981, between Merrill Lynch Overseas Capital N.V., Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., and Citibank, N.A., it is hereby given that the Rate of Interest has been fixed at 10 1/2% p.a. and that the interest payable on the relevant Interest Payment Date, November 10, 1983, against Coupon No. 10 in respect of US\$6,000 nominal of the Notes, will be US\$318.16.

August 10, 1983, London

By: Citibank, N.A. (CSSI Dept), Agent Bank

**CITIBANK**

## THE NIPPON CREDIT BANK (CURACAO) FINANCE N.V.

US\$65,000,000

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1988

Conditionally Guaranteed by

**THE NIPPON CREDIT BANK LTD.**

(Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Shinyo Ginko)

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes and the Reference Agency Agreement between the Nippon Credit Bank (Curacao) Finance N.V. and Citibank, N.A., dated February 2, 1982, notice is hereby given that the Rate of Interest has been fixed at 11 1/2% p.a. and that the interest payable on the relevant Interest Payment Date, February 10, 1984 against Coupon No. 4 will be US\$375.00.

August 10, 1983 London

## World athletics championships: the day of the Supermen and of one Superwoman

# Winning becomes a habit for Kratochvilova, Cova and Moses as time goes by

From Pat Butcher, Helsinki

**Play it again, Jarmila.** Alberto, Jarmila Kratochvilova's idea of an instant replay is to win a 400 metres semi-final, leave the track and reappear 24 minutes later and win the 800 metres final. She will doubtless repeat the trick today by winning the 400 metres final. Alberto Cova likes a little more time between big races. Like a year, for example.

Cova, an Italian, won the world championship 10,000 metres last night in what was a virtual ro-ro of his victory in the European championships in Athens last year. The 30-year-old was once again Werner Seidler-hauer, of East Germany. He was leading from his competitor, Hans-Joerg Kunze, with only 15 metres to the finishing line, when Cova came and stole the crown exactly as he had done in Athens.

Cova won in 38 minutes 01.04 seconds, with Seidler-hauer and Kunze on 28 minutes 01.18 seconds and 28 minutes 01.23 seconds respectively. Finnish medal hopes on one of the country's traditionally great events died for the sake of another thirteen hundredths of a second, which was the gap to Martti Vainio in fourth place. Giandomenico Shahnaga, champion, the Commonwealth champion, was another half-second down in fifth place. Then came Carlos Lopes, who had always been in the leading trio, and Britain's Nick Rose.

The early pace was slow, as the finishing time indicates, but even so Alberto Salazar, who has always suffered from lack of confidence in big races, was dropped before halfway in 14 minutes 07.1 seconds. Keirin and Debele, the world cross-country champion, and Shahnaga tried occasional bursts, but they were not confident enough, either to rupture the 15-strong pack. The stadium rose as Vainio made a dash with four laps to go; but they were all merely priming Cova.

Edwin Moses is determined to stride through an era as easily

as he strides over a hurdle. In winning the first world championship 400 metres hurdles by over a second in 47.00 seconds he added another title to a record he set in 1977 at the highest class when he won the Olympic event.

Moses' win also extended his unbeaten streak to 81, since Harald Schmidt, of West Germany, beat him in 1977. Schmidt has been suffering in

### Injury threat to Patterson

Graham Patterson's hopes of racing in the 4x400 metres took wings as he prepared to depart from the stadium. The 21-year-old from Chelmsford, Essex, is unable to run owing to a rib injury and is still undergoing daily treatment. But in training at the athlete's village Patterson said he has now "nearly recovered and has been having a series of injections to my ribs." He added: "I still troubling me," he said. "But at least I still have three days to go and not much to regain this. Obviously I am not as fit as when I left here and this has had to ruin my chance of qualifying during the meeting."

comparison ever since. He was second again yesterday, but is getting no nearer to Moses since his display of formality six years ago.

Moses' shoeshine came un-

done during the race but that

had as little a trifling effect

literally as his opponents had

metamorphosis. At the top of

the straight it seemed as if

Moses and his colleagues,

Andre Phillips and Dave Lee,

were going to emulate their 100

metres men and have a clean

sweep for the United States,

thus hurling back to the days of

Glen Davis and his compa-

nions in the 1936 and 1960

Olympics.

Moses' wife later revealed

that her husband had wanted to

run a world record but that

hope was extinguished when he

drew lane two with his lighter

heels. Nevertheless Moses

almost caught the African

champion, Amedeo, of Senegal,

before the first hurdle but the

to get revised.

The women's 400 metres

world record may not last out

today. After her outstanding

win in the 800 metres yesterday,

Miss Kratochvilova looks ready

to revise the 48.16 seconds of

her great rival, Marita Koch, in

today's final.

The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's earlier edition.

**Men**

400 METRES RELAY: Final 1, E. Germany, 39.22sec; 2, Bulgaria, 39.56; 3, GDR, 39.61; 4, France, 39.63; 5, USSR, 39.65; 6, Italy, 39.67; 7, N. Ireland, 39.71; 8, West Germany, 39.73; 9, Poland, 39.74; 10, Spain, 39.75; 11, Hungary, 39.76; 12, France, 39.77; 13, Italy, 39.78; 14, S. Germany, 39.82; 15, Poland, 39.83; 16, GDR, 39.84; 17, France, 39.85; 18, Italy, 39.86; 19, Spain, 39.87; 20, France, 39.88; 21, Hungary, 39.89; 22, Poland, 39.90.

4 x 100 METRES RELAY: Final 1, E. Germany, 39.22sec; 2, Bulgaria, 39.56; 3, GDR, 39.61; 4, France, 39.63; 5, USSR, 39.65; 6, Italy, 39.67; 7, N. Ireland, 39.71; 8, West Germany, 39.73; 9, Poland, 39.74; 10, Spain, 39.75; 11, Hungary, 39.76; 12, France, 39.77; 13, Italy, 39.78; 14, S. Germany, 39.82; 15, Poland, 39.83; 16, GDR, 39.84; 17, France, 39.85; 18, Italy, 39.86; 19, Spain, 39.87; 20, France, 39.88; 21, Hungary, 39.89; 22, Poland, 39.90.

800 METRES: Final 1, W. Germany, 1:59.05; 2, R. Patterson (GBR), 1:59.10; 3, G. Cruz (ESP), 1:59.14; 4, P. Elliott (GBR), 1:59.17; 5, J. Bell (GBR), 1:59.21; 6, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 1:59.22; 7, E. Lewis (GBR), 1:59.23; 8, P. Druppers (NED), 1:59.24; 9, J. Cova (ITA), 1:59.25; 10, H. Schmidt (WGR), 1:59.26; 11, M. Moses (USA), 1:59.27; 12, D. Patterson (GBR), 1:59.28; 13, P. Druppers (NED), 1:59.29; 14, J. Bell (GBR), 1:59.30; 15, N. Rose (GBR), 1:59.31; 16, T. Elliott (GBR), 1:59.32; 17, K. Ronde (NED), 1:59.33; 18, T. Elliott (GBR), 1:59.34; 19, N. Rose (GBR), 1:59.35; 20, T. Elliott (GBR), 1:59.36; 21, K. Ronde (NED), 1:59.37; 22, T. Elliott (GBR), 1:59.38.

1500 METRES: Final 1, J. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.63; 2, G. Cova (ITA), 3:51.72; 3, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.73; 4, D. Patterson (GBR), 3:51.74; 5, G. Cruz (ESP), 3:51.75; 6, M. Moses (USA), 3:51.76; 7, E. Lewis (GBR), 3:51.77; 8, P. Druppers (NED), 3:51.78; 9, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.79; 10, H. Schmidt (WGR), 3:51.80; 11, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.81; 12, E. Lewis (GBR), 3:51.82; 13, P. Druppers (NED), 3:51.83; 14, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.84; 15, N. Rose (GBR), 3:51.85; 16, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.86; 17, K. Ronde (NED), 3:51.87; 18, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.88; 19, N. Rose (GBR), 3:51.89; 20, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.90.

Women

400 METRES: Semi-Final: Heat 1, 1, E. Germany, 1:00.95; 2, M. Koch (WGR), 1:01.03; 3, A. Taylor (GBR), 1:01.22; 4, M. Oder (AUS), 1:01.26; 5, H. Schmidt (WGR), 1:01.30; 6, S. Skovgaard (DEN), 1:02.13; 7, S. Skovgaard (DEN).

1500 METRES: Semi-Final: Heat 1, 1, E. Germany, 3:51.50; 2, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.51; 3, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.52; 4, S. Skovgaard (DEN), 3:51.53; 5, S. Skovgaard (DEN); Heat 2, 1, G. Cruz (ESP), 3:51.54; 2, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.55; 3, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.56; 4, E. Lewis (GBR), 3:51.57; 5, S. Skovgaard (DEN); Heat 3, 1, E. Lewis (GBR), 3:51.58; 2, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.59; 3, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.60; 4, S. Skovgaard (DEN).

800 METRES: Prelim: Heat 1, 1, E. Germany, 1:59.55; 2, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 1:59.56; 3, J. Bell (GBR), 1:59.57; 4, S. Skovgaard (DEN), 1:59.58; 5, E. Lewis (GBR), 1:59.59; 6, P. Druppers (NED), 1:59.60; 7, T. Elliott (GBR), 1:59.61; 8, M. Moses (USA), 1:59.62; 9, H. Schmidt (WGR), 1:59.63; 10, S. Skovgaard (DEN), 1:59.64; 11, T. Elliott (GBR), 1:59.65; 12, J. Bell (GBR), 1:59.66; 13, E. Lewis (GBR), 1:59.67; 14, P. Druppers (NED), 1:59.68; 15, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 1:59.69; 16, J. Bell (GBR), 1:59.70; 17, T. Elliott (GBR), 1:59.71; 18, H. Schmidt (WGR), 1:59.72; 19, E. Lewis (GBR), 1:59.73; 20, P. Druppers (NED), 1:59.74; 21, M. Moses (USA), 1:59.75; 22, J. Bell (GBR), 1:59.76; 23, E. Lewis (GBR), 1:59.77; 24, P. Druppers (NED), 1:59.78; 25, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 1:59.79; 26, T. Elliott (GBR), 1:59.80; 27, H. Schmidt (WGR), 1:59.81; 28, J. Bell (GBR), 1:59.82; 29, E. Lewis (GBR), 1:59.83; 30, P. Druppers (NED), 1:59.84; 31, M. Moses (USA), 1:59.85; 32, J. Bell (GBR), 1:59.86; 33, E. Lewis (GBR), 1:59.87; 34, P. Druppers (NED), 1:59.88; 35, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 1:59.89; 36, T. Elliott (GBR), 1:59.90.

4 x 100 METRES RELAY: Final 1, E. Germany, 39.22sec; 2, Bulgaria, 39.56; 3, GDR, 39.61; 4, France, 39.63; 5, USSR, 39.65; 6, Italy, 39.67; 7, N. Ireland, 39.71; 8, West Germany, 39.73; 9, Poland, 39.74; 10, Spain, 39.75; 11, Hungary, 39.76; 12, France, 39.77; 13, Italy, 39.78; 14, S. Germany, 39.82; 15, Poland, 39.83; 16, GDR, 39.84; 17, France, 39.85; 18, Italy, 39.86; 19, Spain, 39.87; 20, France, 39.88; 21, Hungary, 39.89; 22, Poland, 39.90.

1500 METRES: Semi-Final: Heat 1, 1, J. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.63; 2, G. Cova (ITA), 3:51.72; 3, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.73; 4, D. Patterson (GBR), 3:51.74; 5, G. Cruz (ESP), 3:51.75; 6, M. Moses (USA), 3:51.76; 7, E. Lewis (GBR), 3:51.77; 8, P. Druppers (NED), 3:51.78; 9, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.79; 10, H. Schmidt (WGR), 3:51.80; 11, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.81; 12, E. Lewis (GBR), 3:51.82; 13, P. Druppers (NED), 3:51.83; 14, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.84; 15, N. Rose (GBR), 3:51.85; 16, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.86; 17, K. Ronde (NED), 3:51.87; 18, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.88; 19, N. Rose (GBR), 3:51.89; 20, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.90.

1500 METRES: Final 1, J. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.63; 2, G. Cova (ITA), 3:51.72; 3, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.73; 4, D. Patterson (GBR), 3:51.74; 5, G. Cruz (ESP), 3:51.75; 6, M. Moses (USA), 3:51.76; 7, E. Lewis (GBR), 3:51.77; 8, P. Druppers (NED), 3:51.78; 9, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.79; 10, H. Schmidt (WGR), 3:51.80; 11, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.81; 12, E. Lewis (GBR), 3:51.82; 13, P. Druppers (NED), 3:51.83; 14, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.84; 15, N. Rose (GBR), 3:51.85; 16, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.86; 17, K. Ronde (NED), 3:51.87; 18, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.88; 19, N. Rose (GBR), 3:51.89; 20, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.90.

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1500 METRES: Final 1, J. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.63; 2, G. Cova (ITA), 3:51.72; 3, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.73; 4, D. Patterson (GBR), 3:51.74; 5, G. Cruz (ESP), 3:51.75; 6, M. Moses (USA), 3:51.76; 7, E. Lewis (GBR), 3:51.77; 8, P. Druppers (NED), 3:51.78; 9, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.79; 10, H. Schmidt (WGR), 3:51.80; 11, M. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.81; 12, E. Lewis (GBR), 3:51.82; 13, P. Druppers (NED), 3:51.83; 14, J. Bell (GBR), 3:51.84; 15, N. Rose (GBR), 3:51.85; 16, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.86; 17, K. Ronde (NED), 3:51.87; 18, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.88; 19, N. Rose (GBR), 3:51.89; 20, T. Elliott (GBR), 3:51.90.

1500 METRES: Final 1, J. Kratochvilova (CZE), 3:51.63; 2, G. Cova (ITA), 3:51.72; 3, J.

## CRICKET

# Weary Essex lose sight of crucial victory as Middlesex score 634

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

**CHELMSFORD:** Essex (7 pts) drew with Middlesex (4).

Essex's hopes of gaining a crucial championship victory over Middlesex, so high last Saturday evening, were but a distant memory by the time the match ended yesterday. Essex, by then were footsore and weary, Middlesex having had them in the field, in unbroken sunshine, for five full sessions of play. Middlesex's second innings score of 634 for seven was only eight runs short of their county record.

After Barlow and Radley had added 210 for the second wicket, Gatting and Embury made 263 together for the fifth. Middlesex, therefore, are still 22 points clear of Essex at the head of the table, with a match in hand of them. With a month of the season left, though, there is plenty of time for that to change.

For their next two matches, while the Third Test is being played, Middlesex will be without Gatting, Edmonds and Cowans, as well as Butcher. Essex will have Foster missing and also Pringle, whose absence yesterday with a broken finger - he had it pinned against his bat handle by Williams on Monday morning and could be out for the rest of the season - was obviously a big help to Middlesex in saving the match.

For two days and a half the cricket was always absorbing and often eventful. I doubt whether there has ever been a much larger weekend crowd at Chelmsford, other than on a Bank Holiday, than there was on Monday, even in the golden days of 1947 or in 1979 when Essex won their one and only championship.

The new ball came at a good time for Essex, with Radley and Barlow just out. In the event, Ellis was out soon after it was taken and more than once Gatting might have been. Only Embury was unconcerned by his first half hour. Gatting appeared fallible. Once he had got the fill of things he did much as he pleased. His hooking was wickedly powerful.

## Farcical draw as Yorkshire do their utmost to snatch defeat

By Peter Ball

**HEADINGLEY:** Yorkshire (7 pts) drew with Lancashire (4).

The pianist, Bert, in Lancashire's Leeds Hotel, was waxing nostalgic in the bar late on Saturday night. "It's not the same nowadays," he lamented. "Not like the days when we had Hutton, Stuttiford and Leyland and had Payne and Washbrook. There was some great contests between some great teams. You had to really graft for your runs, none of this Sunday nonsense. Mind, they mostly finished as draws."

Bert, of course, has a point, a glimmer at the championship table-reverse. But although the supporters now throng to Headingley for the despised Sunday matches, while yesterday's last rites were played out before a sparse crowd, one tradition remains constant. They still end in draws.

Few, however, can have contained quite such an element of farce as this one. Yorkshire doing their damndest to snatch defeat in a way which would have made Bert weep into his beer had he been there to witness it.

Set to score 296 in 155 minutes, a task which, the context of a roses match, could not be viewed as a serious proposal, Yorkshire had quietly reached 55 for two in the last over before the final 20, in spite of the loss of Boycott early for the second time in the match, the draw seemed secure as Moxon again demonstrated his straight bat and straight drives, and in the press box

plans were being made for an early departure to Worcester, Ebbw Vale, or, in most cases, Weston-super-Mare.

Then, in that fatal over, Moxon O'Shaughnessy to skip. Even that seemed only mildly remarkable until Moxon decided to show his feelings about the declaration by sending in his tailenders, while he himself changed into civilian clothes. It was a decision which briefly threatened to haunt him for the rest of his days, and even now to cause him a few sleepless nights.

O'Shaughnessy, who in normal circumstances should already have been content with his lot, having scored his maiden hundred in the best place possible for a Lancastrian, against Yorkshire at Headingley, now added some equally memorable bowling to his day. Taylor and Denyer, both ill, had to give up their final wickets to leave O'Shaughnessy with the startling figures of 6-5-1-3. Did Bowes or Statham ever manage the like?

Simmons immediately weighed in with the wicket of Sharp, who had batted 68 minutes for six, and a 60 for six, with 15 of the last 20 overs remaining, the Yorkshire chairman, now added some equally momentous bowling to his day. Taylor and Denyer, both ill, had to give up their final wickets to leave O'Shaughnessy with the startling figures of 6-5-1-3. Did Bowes or Statham ever manage the like?

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That, however, brought some genuine balm back on to the field, and Love and Bainbridge went some way to ensure that such nonsense did not continue, although the spurious excitement revived

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Richard rescues Somerset

**WESTON-SUPER-MARE:** Somerset (4 pts) drew with Northamptonshire (6).

Vivian Richards, battling late in the order because of a stomach upset, first brought Somerset within range of victory over Northamptonshire and then saved them from defeat. He finished on 123 not out of 278 for eight after Somerset had set a target of 307 in four hours.

Northamptonshire moved from 69 for one to 182 for four declared Kapil Dev, ending with four for 76. Steele and Mallender then reduced Somerset to 88 for five, before Richards and Marks added an exciting 96 in 20 overs.

Kapil Dev broke through again but as Dredge defended through nine overs, Richards cut loose.

When Dredge was out, 80 were needed in 10 overs. Davis defended doggedly and Richards eventually steered his side to safety.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:** First innings 485 for 5 dec (S. D. Patel 120, R. J. Steele 71, A. J. Mallender 61).

Second innings 141.

Umpires: D. J. Davis & N. A. Morris.

Total (7 wkt dec) 182.

D. J. Patel, D. S. Steele, N. A. Mallender and S. J. Morris did not bat.

**PALM OF WICKETS:** 1-22, 2-112, 3-127, 4-130, 5-137, 6-142, 7-147, 8-152, 9-157, 10-162, 11-167, 12-172, 13-177, 14-182, 15-187, 16-192, 17-197, 18-202, 19-207, 20-212, 21-217, 22-222, 23-227, 24-232, 25-237, 26-242, 27-247, 28-252, 29-257, 30-262, 31-267, 32-272, 33-277, 34-282, 35-287, 36-292, 37-297, 38-302, 39-307, 40-312, 41-317, 42-322, 43-327, 44-332, 45-337, 46-342, 47-347, 48-352, 49-357, 50-362, 51-367, 52-372, 53-377, 54-382, 55-387, 56-392, 57-397, 58-402, 59-407, 60-412, 61-417, 62-422, 63-427, 64-432, 65-437, 66-442, 67-447, 68-452, 69-457, 70-462, 71-467, 72-472, 73-477, 74-482, 75-487, 76-492, 77-497, 78-502, 79-507, 80-512, 81-517, 82-522, 83-527, 84-532, 85-537, 86-542, 87-547, 88-552, 89-557, 90-562, 91-567, 92-572, 93-577, 94-582, 95-587, 96-592, 97-597, 98-602, 99-607, 100-612, 101-617, 102-622, 103-627, 104-632, 105-637, 106-642, 107-647, 108-652, 109-657, 110-662, 111-667, 112-672, 113-677, 114-682, 115-687, 116-692, 117-697, 118-702, 119-707, 120-712, 121-717, 122-722, 123-727, 124-732, 125-737, 126-742, 127-747, 128-752, 129-757, 130-762, 131-767, 132-772, 133-777, 134-782, 135-787, 136-792, 137-797, 138-802, 139-807, 140-812, 141-817, 142-822, 143-827, 144-832, 145-837, 146-842, 147-847, 148-852, 149-857, 150-862, 151-867, 152-872, 153-877, 154-882, 155-887, 156-892, 157-897, 158-902, 159-907, 160-912, 161-917, 162-922, 163-927, 164-932, 165-937, 166-942, 167-947, 168-952, 169-957, 170-962, 171-967, 172-972, 173-977, 174-982, 175-987, 176-992, 177-997, 178-1002, 179-1007, 180-1012, 181-1017, 182-1022, 183-1027, 184-1032, 185-1037, 186-1042, 187-1047, 188-1052, 189-1057, 190-1062, 191-1067, 192-1072, 193-1077, 194-1082, 195-1087, 196-1092, 197-1097, 198-1102, 199-1107, 200-1112, 201-1117, 202-1122, 203-1127, 204-1132, 205-1137, 206-1142, 207-1147, 208-1152, 209-1157, 210-1162, 211-1167, 212-1172, 213-1177, 214-1182, 215-1187, 216-1192, 217-1197, 218-1202, 219-1207, 220-1212, 221-1217, 222-1222, 223-1227, 224-1232, 225-1237, 226-1242, 227-1247, 228-1252, 229-1257, 230-1262, 231-1267, 232-1272, 233-1277, 234-1282, 235-1287, 236-1292, 237-1297, 238-1302, 239-1307, 240-1312, 241-1317, 242-1322, 243-1327, 244-1332, 245-1337, 246-1342, 247-1347, 248-1352, 249-1357, 250-1362, 251-1367, 252-1372, 253-1377, 254-1382, 255-1387, 256-1392, 257-1397, 258-1402, 259-1407, 260-1412, 261-1417, 262-1422, 263-1427, 264-1432, 265-1437, 266-1442, 267-1447, 268-1452, 269-1457, 270-1462, 271-1467, 272-1472, 273-1477, 274-1482, 275-1487, 276-1492, 277-1497, 278-1502, 279-1507, 280-1512, 281-1517, 282-1522, 283-1527, 284-1532, 285-1537, 286-1542, 287-1547, 288-1552, 289-1557, 290-1562, 291-1567, 292-1572, 293-1577, 294-1582, 295-1587, 296-1592, 297-1597, 298-1602, 299-1607, 300-1612, 301-1617, 302-1622, 303-1627, 304-1632, 305-1637, 306-1642, 307-1647, 308-1652, 309-1657, 310-1662, 311-1667, 312-1672, 313-1677, 314-1682, 315-1687, 316-1692, 317-1697, 318-1702, 319-1707, 320-1712, 321-1717, 322-1722, 323-1727, 324-1732, 325-1737, 326-1742, 327-1747, 328-1752, 329-1757, 330-1762, 331-1767, 332-1772, 333-1777, 334-1782, 335-1787, 336-1792, 337-1797, 338-1802, 339-1807, 340-1812, 341-1817, 342-1822, 343-1827, 344-1832, 345-1837, 346-1842, 347-1847, 348-1852, 349-1857, 350-1862, 351-1867, 352-1872, 353-1877, 354-1882, 355-1887, 356-1892, 357-1897, 358-1902, 359-1907, 360-1912, 361-1917, 362-1922, 363-1927, 364-1932, 365-1937, 366-1942, 367-1947, 368-1952, 369-1957, 370-1962, 371-1967, 372-1972, 373-1977, 374-1982, 375-1987, 376-1992, 377-1997, 378-2002, 379-2007, 380-2012, 381-2017, 382-2022, 383-2027, 384-2032, 385-2037, 386-2042, 387-2047, 388-2052, 389-2057, 390-2062, 391-2067, 392-2072, 393-2077, 394-2082, 395-2087, 396-2092, 397-2097, 398-2102, 399-2107, 400-2112, 401-2117, 402-2122, 403-2127, 404-2132, 405-2137, 406-2142, 407-2147, 408-2152, 409-2157, 410-2162, 411-2167, 412-2172, 413-2177, 414-2182, 415-2187, 416-2192, 417-2197, 418-2202, 419-2207, 420-2212, 421-2217, 422-2222, 423-2227, 424-2232, 425-2237, 426-2242, 427-2247, 428-2252, 429-2257, 430-2262, 431-2267, 432-2272, 433-2277, 434-2282, 435-2287, 436-2292, 437-2297, 438-2302, 439-2307, 440-2312, 441-2317, 442-2322, 443-2327, 444-2332, 445-2337, 446-2342, 447-2347, 448-2352, 449-2357, 450-2362, 451-2367, 452-2372, 453-2377, 454-2382, 455-2387, 456-2392, 457-2397, 458-2402, 459-2407, 460-2412, 461-2417, 462-2422, 463-2427, 464-2432, 465-2437, 466-2442, 467-2447, 468-2452, 469-2457, 470-2462, 471-2467, 472-2472, 473-2477, 474-2482, 475-2487, 476-2492, 477-2497, 478-2502, 479-2507, 480-2512, 481-2517, 482-2522, 483-2527, 484-2532, 485-2537, 486-2542, 487-2547, 488-2552, 489-2557, 490-2562, 491-2567, 492-2572, 493-2577, 494-2582, 495-2587, 496-2592, 497-2597, 498-2602, 499-2607, 500-2612, 501-2617, 502-2622, 503-2627, 504-2632, 505-2637, 506-2642, 507-2647, 508-2652, 509-2657, 510-2662, 511-2667, 512-2672, 513-2677, 514-2682, 515-2687, 516-2692, 517-2697, 518-2702, 519-27





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## Dying wife has baby in plane

From Tony Dubouaud  
Melbourne

A woman terminally ill with cancer of the liver gave birth to a boy in the aisle of a British Airways Boeing 747 moments after it landed at Melbourne's Tullamarine airport yesterday.

Two ambulances boarded the aircraft when it touched down from Sydney on the last leg of its 27-hour flight from Britain to deliver the 10-week premature child to Mrs Shery Skilton, aged 35.

Mrs Skilton, a nurse, had travelled from Bristol with her husband Christopher and son Vincent, aged 3, to spend the last few months of her life near her parents who live in the Melbourne suburb of Mooroolbark. She had planned to have the baby by caesarian section when it was due in October.

Only a few weeks ago Mrs Skilton had been told by doctors in England that she had only between three and six months to live.

Doctors said that only immediate radiotherapy could prolong her life but that the baby would have to be aborted. After talking it over with her husband she decided to put the baby's life first.

Mrs Skilton and her baby, which weighed 2lb 10oz, were taken to the Royal Women's Hospital where Dr Cliff Flower, the director of medical services, said Mrs Skilton was in a reasonable condition, but was exhausted from both the birth and the long flight. The baby was under special care and receiving oxygen as required.

The Skiltons, who met in Australia when Mr Skilton needed hospital treatment for an injured hand while working on a sheep station, have been married for eight years.

At home in Bristol Dr John Hughes-Gaines, Mrs Skilton's doctor, said: "I would think this now means she can go for chemotherapy and radiation therapy for her cancer."

Neighbours on the Whitchurch housing estate, Bristol, where the Skiltons have their home in Rookery Way, helped to raise the money to send Mrs Skilton to Australia. Her colleagues at the hospital gave £1,000 from their nurses' fund.

Her best friend and colleague, Mrs Jan Pops, said: "It really was all worth while. We were praying that Shery would make it to Australia and have the baby. It has been a success."



## Sussex avenue of oaks faces the axe

The famous avenue of Mediterranean oaks at Worthing in Sussex, which has once more proved that even things can stir an Englishman's wrath more than a threatened tree (David Hewson writes).

The 150-year-old drive of Ilex which once formed the avenue to the entrance of Gorring Hall has been badly affected by an incurable and terminal disease, gaudronia. But when Worthing Council commissioned a survey which said that at least 77 of the 240 trees

needed felling, they reckoned without the wrath of local residents.

Mr Byron Wynne-Davies, a local surgeon prominent in the campaign to preserve the trees, conceded that more than 20 needed to be felled, but

questioned whether the rest were as dangerous as the councilor claims. "As a surgeon I see people every day who are injured by falling over our pavements but I've yet to see anybody injured by a tree."

A rather resigned deputy borough engineer to the council, Mr Jeffrey Greenaway, observed: "I believe the Romans used to chop off the ears of messengers with bad news. I'm afraid times haven't changed much."

Photograph, Harry Kerr

## Footprints led to secret rooms

Continued from page 1

But it was when plings with cables leading through the ceiling were found by accident four months later that the scale of the sleep-in became apparent.

After a watch was kept on the area footprints were discovered on fan housings leading to the bedchambers.

"When we removed the bedding we found 12 parcels of sheets and an alarm clock showing the right time."

Mr Hughes said when Mr Haigh was shown the bedding he looked absolutely as

founded and said: "It's amazing what you can find when you look".

The tribunal heard the three foremen denied being involved in the nightly sleep-ins.

But Mr Robert Smith, for Plessey Semiconductors Ltd, which employs 520 people at Swindon, said the three were irresponsible positions and were guilty of conduct justified instant dismissal.

"They were either involved in sleeping when they should have been working or, if they weren't sleeping themselves they knew that workers were sleeping when they should

be." The hearing continues today.

have been working, or even if the foremen were not themselves involved it was their responsibility to make it known to management that the practice was occurring."

One of the dismissed foremen, Mr Cooper, said workers had been sleeping on the night shift at the Plessey factory for more than 16 years.

"We thought if we admitted to management we knew about it and had done nothing, we would have lost our jobs. There was nothing we could do."

The hearing continues today.

## Britain cautious over typhoid source claim

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The outbreak of typhoid among British holidaymakers who had been on the island of Kos was caused by a waiter at the Ramira Beach Hotel, who is a "healthy carrier" of the disease, the Greek Health Ministry said yesterday.

Miss Theodora Stefanou, director of the ministry's public health department, said the carrier had been dismissed as soon as tests disclosed his condition.

"We have known this for

some time, but we could not be sure until we had ruled out all other possibilities from the study of all the facts concerning the victims."

The carrier is a Greek male, who lives in Athens.

● LONDON: The Department of Health said the news was encouraging but not conclusive (the Press Association report). It wants more information before it can accept that the waiter was the source of the outbreak.

## The Guatemala coup

### The day the general's luck finally ran out

Mexico City: "A de facto government can count on nothing, the whole situation can change from one day to the next," those were General Efrain Rios Montt's remarkably perceptive words in the last interview he gave to the press last Friday in Guatemala City, before resigning as Guatemalan President.

General Oscar Mejia Victores, his Defence Minister, came to power on Monday in the same way the former president had done, 16 months ago, in a military coup.

Nevertheless, when General Rios Montt talked to *The Times* and two American newspapers last week, he did so with little sense that his fall was imminent, however aware he might have been of the theoretical precariousness of his hold on power.

The general had survived a coup attempt on June 29, when, as on Monday, the National Palace was surrounded by tanks and troops. Many political analysts in Guatemala felt then that his hold on the presidency had been strengthened as a result of the crisis, even if his power had apparently been curtailed.

During the course of this year, General Rios Montt contrived to antagonise most sectors of Guatemalan society, including the political parties, private enterprise and the Catholic Church.

More importantly, the general antagonised the Military High Command.

When Army tanks surrounded the National Palace on June 29, one condition the generals and colonels imposed on General Rios Montt, if he was to remain in power, was that he should remove his six young advisers, restoring the traditional Army hierarchy.

According to diplomatic sources in Guatemala City, there were a further three conditions on which the Army said he could stay in power: he should give the Church of the Word, the California-based sect, a lower profile; his

successor rested on the spectacular way in which he managed, almost overnight, to eliminate the activities of the right-wing death squads, which had operated with impunity in Guatemala.

"But power went to his head, he revelled in the virtually autocratic sway he held over Guatemala," remarked Senator Alejandro Maldonado, a Christian Democrat presidential candidate and a former friend of the general.

During the course of this year, General Rios Montt contrived to antagonise most sectors of Guatemalan society, including the political parties, private enterprise and the Catholic Church.

When Army tanks surrounded the National Palace on June 29, one condition the generals and colonels imposed on General Rios Montt, if he was to remain in power, was that he should remove his six young advisers, restoring the traditional Army hierarchy.

On all counts the General failed. But the final straw that precipitated the coup, was the imposition of a 10 per cent value added tax, the first time VAT had been introduced in Guatemala.

Such a tax, a diplomat observed, would hit hard at the pockets of officers' wives, already deprived of many of their accustomed imported luxuries by the falling value of the Quetzal, the Guatemalan currency.

And so on Monday, General Rios Montt's luck finally ran out.

John Carlin

## Today's events

### New exhibitions

The Call of the Sea, Now and Then, including paintings by Charles Norman Longbotham, Chichester House Gallery, High Street, Ditchling, Sussex; Tues to Sat 11 to 1, 2.30 to 5 (until Aug 27). Marine art by Peter Monamy, Pallant House Gallery, 9 North Pallant, Chichester; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (until Aug 27). Walsall Festival art and photographic exhibition, E.M. Flint Gallery, Walsall; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45 (until Aug 27).

Photographs by Stuart Roy, Riverside, The New University of Ulster, Coleraine; Mon to Sat 10 to 7 (until Aug 20).

Castles in Gwent, Newport Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 10 to 4 (until Sept 24).

West Kent Brass Rubbing Centre, Rochester Cathedral Crypt; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5 (until Aug 31).

Work of Hereward Hayes Tresider, Falmouth Art Gallery; Mon to Fri 10 to 1, 2 to 4.30 (until Aug 31).

Unique aircraft, Museum of Flight, East Fortune Airfield, North Berwick, E Lothian daily 10 to 4 (until Aug 31).

A Quick Look at Modern Art, Portsmouth City Museum, Museum Road; Mon to Sun 10.30 to 5 (until Aug 30).

Master Class paintings by Robert Scott Lander, pupils, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 7 (until Oct 21).

Paints and paper, St Cuthbert's, Newcastle upon Tyne; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (until Aug 31).

Organ and brass paintings of Dorset by John Hubbard, Dorset County Museum, High Street, West Dorchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 1.2 to 5 (until Oct 1).

Circencester and conflict: The home front during the world wars, Corinium Museum, Cirencester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (until Sept 27).

Inexpedient and Dangerous to Build: History of the Old Town Hall, Market Square, City Museum, Market Square, Lancaster; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until Aug 31).

Organ and brass paintings of Dorset by John Hubbard, Dorset County Museum, High Street, West Dorchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 1.2 to 5 (until Oct 1).

Riches underfoot, Natural resources of Bradford, Industrial Museum, Moorside Road, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 5 (until Sept 11).

Organ recital by Charles Callan, Bath Abbey, 8.

Recital by David Crowther (recorder) and Joost Crowther (contrabass); Lincoln Minster, 12.30.

Walks

Georgian Ayr and Tower of St John, meet Town Hall Ayr, 2pm.

General

Edinburgh Antiques Fair, Roxburgh Hotel, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 11 to 9 (until Aug 31).

Evasion Castle Country Show, County Park of Borrowash Road, Elswick, Newcastle, 2 to 6 today, 11 to 6 tomorrow.

Mohammed Ali at Funarasia '83 for children, Bingley Hall, Broad Street, Birmingham, 2.30 to 5.

Halls and gardens open at Bishopsgate Palace, home of the Archbishop of York, Bishopsgate, 10 to 12, 2 to 4.30.

Solution of Puzzle No 16,283

ACROSS

1 Simon the sorcerer returned money, including silver (5).

4 Natural herb not a throwback (9).

9 This system of economy is the solution to Annie's problem (9).

10 They're very hard, heading off garden pests (5).

11 Where line should be drawn by moderate (6-2-3-4).

12 Charactor study? (6).

14 Encouraging a person holding race (8).

17 How one of the little folk might close a letter to you personally (8).

19 Member of life-class is a sucker (6).

22 Not following this is of no importance (13).

24 In Karsla this is held by police (5).

25 Noel has a mild sort of table (9).

26 Stately home of former imperial officer (9).

27 Rounds badly sung after opening of refrain (5).

DOWN

1 Forge may show profit (4,5).

2 Ridiculed the leading man, say (5).

3 In Dickens Tony's lad is more of a dandy? (7).

4 Peg the odds raised to service-man (6).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,283

FRUIT JUICE

LILSTONE LEMON

ANALYSTIC

PARKINSON'S

SHAMPOO

LAUNDRY LIQUID

GENERAL SPEECHES

ANNIVERSARIES

Births: Lawrence Blaydon, poet and critic, Lancaster, 1899; Herbert Hooper, third; first President of the US West Branch, Iowa, 1874.

Retirement Price Index: 334.7

London: The FT Index closed up 3.4

at 724.7.

CONCISE CROSSWORD, PAGE 6

## New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

*A History of Industrial Design*, by Edward Lucie-Smith (Phaidon, £20). *Images of the Downs*, by John Mosley and Caroline Hill (Macmillan, £19.95). *In Constant Flight*, by Elizabeth Tallent (Chatto & Windus, £7.95; paperback £3.95). *Metropolis*, by Georges Bataille (Macmillan, £18). *Man in the New World*, by Charles Hamm (Norton, £19.95). *Profits in Economic Theory*, by Michael Howard (Macmillan, £21; paperback £9.95).

*Ships and Other Stories*, by Bobbie Ann Mason (Chatto & Windus, 27.95; paperback £8.95).

*The Other Hundred Years War*, Japan's bid for supremacy, 1841-2041, by Russell Jackson (Croom Helm, £20.95).